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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7803.—VOL. L. *SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH* 22, 1890. *Price One Penny.*

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. LAST SEVEN NIGHTS. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Miss Marion Terry. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2*s.* 6*d.* Gallery, 1*s.*

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o clock (143th time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45. MATINEES of THE DEAD HEART. There will be two morning performances of The Dead Heart on Saturdays 12th and 19th April. On these Saturday nights THE BELLS will be played.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM

THIS EVENING, at 9, DAVID GARRICK. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Messrs. G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, S. Valentine, S. Hewson, and Wm. Farren. Mesdames F. Paget, E. Miller, and Mary Moore. Preceded by, at 8.10, "A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS." Door open at 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner. Miss Couteur Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. G. T. Minshull, and Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)

TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.30 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing; Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday), at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLES THEATRE.

TO-DAY, at 3 and 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FREDERICK HORNER. 186th and 187th Performances. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 2.30 and 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 2 and 7.45. Messrs. C. Glenney, Yorke Stephens, Compton Coutts, Bassett Roe, Matthew Brodie, R. Stockton, and Fred Kaye; Misses Sophie Larkin, Helen Forsyth, Vane Featherston, Marie Illington, and Cicely Richards. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 164th Time. Mr. Frank Cooper, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, CLARISSA, at 7.45, MEADOW SWEET. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Burnleigh, Mitchelmore. MATINEES TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30.

N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8,

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Earnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.50, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8. THE MIDDLEMAN.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Maud Holland, Lewis, Mrs. Sidney, E. Briant, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, G Willoughby, L. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30. by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 225th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

COURT THEATRE will be CLOSED during Passion Week, RE-OPENING EASTER MONDAY with AUNT JACK.

Notice.—LAST WEEKS of AUNT JACK.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MISS CINDERELLA. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. George Alexander, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden,
Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, Lilly Young, and Fanny Brough. Doors open at 8.
MATINEE THIS DAY (Saturday).
.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50 Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Vergé, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ethardo, Miss Annie Albu, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, the Arabian Whirligigs, Sherman and Morissy, Mari Lloyd, George English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 7.50. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Sam Torr; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Elopement; James Fawn, comic; the Kellenos Troupe; Sadi Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna; Marion Graham; George Leyton, Comedian.

EVENINGS 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6*d.* to £2

PARRICIDE AND PITY.

IT seems to be agreed on all sides in the morning papers that the two young men who were convicted yesterday at Chester of murdering their father will not have to pay the full penalty of their crime. For our part we certainly have no inclination to say a word in a contrary direction. But it will be useful to point out that in this case, as in that of Mrs. MAYBRICK, the plea for "mercy" can only be urged on grounds which cut at the very root of capital punishment. This may be a good thing or a bad thing; but at any rate it will be well to understand what we are doing if we appeal to Mr. MATTHEWS for pity for the parricides.

The ground on which the papers rest their assumption that the parricides will be respited are two: first, the sons who killed their father are young; secondly, the father whom they killed was a bad man. The first of these arguments was the one which appealed to the jury. What does it amount to? The ages of the two criminals are nineteen and sixteen. Neither was thus "of age," but both were certainly old enough to know what they were doing, and to be responsible—so far as understanding goes—for their actions. They were "far from being men," says one of the papers, "in mere cunning." It is true that their plans for the murder were marked by almost puerile simplicity. "I tell you what," said one of them to the other; "I think I shall have to go at our old chap to-night." But, on the other hand, they had sufficient "cunning" to take some measures—ineffective, no doubt, but still intended for the purpose—for diminishing the chances of detection, and in their confessions to throw the chief guilt each upon the other. It cannot, therefore, be honestly held, we think, that the argument from youth amounts to a plea of infancy—to a plea, that is, that the average human intellect was stunted in them, and that they are not morally responsible any more than an idiot would be. No: the recommendation to mercy on the score of their youth seems to be based rather on a feeling for the sancity of human life, and on a shrinking from the dread responsibility of cutting the sacred thread so short. "To hang them," says one writer, "would be a scandal. A long period of penal discipline must be undergone by them, of course, but it is permissible to hope and believe that opportunity may yet be afforded to them of redeeming their characters." That hope, we do not doubt, will be very widely shared. But it is a hope which cuts at the ground of all capital punishment. Why is one life more sacred than another? What better right have we to kill a criminal of thirty than a criminal of twenty? If Society is bound in one case to afford murderers "an opportunity of redeeming their characters," why not in all?

A similar train of thought is suggested by the second ground on which the plea for the parricides is put forward. The old Romans, as the *Daily Telegraph* reminds us, regarded parricide as being in itself a crime of quite peculiar atrocity, and they punished it in exemplary manner by sewing up its perpetrator with a live viper, dog, and ape in a leathern sack, and casting him into the sea. But in these days we take a more merciful, and possibly a more reasonable view of the matter. The father in this Crewe case was an unnatural father: he brutally ill-used his wife, and he had no natural affection for his children. He was a veritable human beast; and, indeed, the whole domestic interior revealed by this case is as miserable and degraded as any of M. ZOLA'S studies. The sons of such a father, it is urged, cannot be held wholly responsible for their actions. They were, says one paper, "neglected lads," and, therefore, "strenuous efforts should be made to save them." "It is not only a counsel of mercy," says another, "but of mere justice, to assume that the sons of a man who seemed blind to his duties to his wife and his children would themselves inherit a predisposition to forget their obligations to such a father. Our common humanity, which is shocked by the crime of the sons, may, perhaps, find some consolation in the theory of an hereditary taint which has visited the sins of the father alike upon his children and upon himself." "It is sad," adds a third, "to think of youths in such a position, maddened by a sense of intolerable wrong, yet seeing no way of redressing it except by the commission of a brutal and clumsy murder." In these comments there are, it will be seen, two mingled trains of thought—first, that capital punishment is wanted, not so much as a preventive, but as "a life for a life," and that therefore where the murder was committed as an act of private vengeance for an acknowledged wrong, the murderer should not himself be killed; secondly, that society should take the influence alike of heredity and of environment into account, and not inflict the death penalty when heredity and environment may have induced the homicidal taint. There is much to be said for both of these counsels of mercy. But they reach much further than any one case, and cannot indeed be arrested until they cut away the ground from capital punishment altogether. A week ago two poachers were hanged for the murder of a gamekeeper, and not a voice was raised in their defence. Who can be sure that no hereditary taint was at work there? still more, who can say that there is nothing in our social system and laws to act as a predisposing cause? Why, in short, do we ask pity for the parricides if we asked none for the poachers?

SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

XII.—NEW PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

(Continued from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, September 5 and 7, 1889.)

THE large and magnificent offers and rumours of offers to the National Gallery, which have been noised abroad of late, should not be allowed to throw into the shade the normal accessions. In the six months which have elapsed since our last notice of "The Nation's New Pictures," eleven additional works have been hung in the Gallery. Some of them are of great interest; they may all be studied conveniently on a Saturday afternoon. Here, in the first place, is a list of the accessions in a tabular form:—

No.	Room.	Painter.	Subject.
1281	XXI.	D. G. Rossetti	"Beata Beatrix."
1284	Octagon	Antonio Vivarini	St. Francis and St. Mark.
1286	XV.	Murillo	A Boy Drinking.
1293	X.	J. M. Molinaer	Musical Pastime.
1294	XII.	W. Van den Poorter................	An Allegorical Subject.
1295	IX.	Girolamo Giovenone	Madonna and child, with saints.
1296	Octagon	Giuseppe Zais	A Rural Landscape.
1297	,,	,, ,,	A River Scene.
1299	III.	Domenico Ghirlandajo...........	Portrait of a Youth.
1300	IX.	Milanese School	Virgin and Child.
—	IX.	[Not named]	A Pietà.

The first picture in the list is also first in popular interest—if one may judge by the little crowd which gathers around "Beata Beatrix" on public days, and by the number of students who are already busy copying it. This new and characteristic specimen of Rossetti's work—presented to the nation by Lady Mount-Temple in memory of her late husband—hangs on a screen in Room XXI., opposite his "Ecce Ancilla Domini!" This arrangement is felicitous, as instructive comparison can thus be made by the student between the two pictures, and the change of style wrought by the fourteen years' interval may be easily perceived. (The "Annunciation" was painted 1849-1850; the "Beata Beatrix" in 1863.) The brilliant colouring and mysterious beauty of the later picture must appeal to every spectator, but few probably have any exact knowledge of its meaning. "It is very beautiful," wrote a school-manager to us only a day or two ago; "but will you not tell us what it means? I was put to shame last Saturday afternoon by my inability to tell the youngsters 'all about it.'" Here, then, is an interpretation of Rossetti's dream:—

The picture is intended to illustrate symbolically the death of Beatrice as illustrated by Dante in his "Vita Nuova." On the frame is the date of Beatrice's death (June 9, 1290), and the words, "*Quomodo sedet sola civitas!*" (how doth the city sit solitary!), the first words of Jeremiah's Lamentation, quoted by Dante to show the grief of Florence at Beatrice's death. Beatrice herself is seated on a balcony overlooking Florence. The city and the bridged river are seen as from far, dim and veiled with misty lights as though already "sitting alone, made as a widow." In front of Beatrice is a sun-dial, which points to the hour of her departure; whilst a crimson bird drops between her hands a white poppy, symbol of sleep and painless death. Her beautiful head lies back, sad and sweet, with fast-shut eyes in a death-like trance that is not death. Rather does she seem, through closed lids, to be conscious of a New World; for she is "that Blessed Beatrice who now gazeth on His countenance who is blessed throughout all ages." Dante and the Angel of Love are depicted watching in the background. Dante watches sadly the departure of the Angel, but the lamp is alight; the light of her love will still shine and guide him to the Unseen. Her hair, too, forms a halo around her head; for her death had glorified her to Dante, who determined "to write of her that which had never been written of a woman."

The wealth of symbolic meaning, to which the above description will give some clue, extends to every part of the picture. The bird, the messenger of death, is the Spirit of God, and thus has a halo. It is red, because red is the colour of Love, and Death comes to Beatrice as a blessing: "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." She wears a

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

THE "BROWNING PLÉBISCITE."

Several correspondents have written for further "instructions" concerning the Browning Plébiscite. "What," they ask, "is the limit of a *short* poem?" "Would a single section from *Ferishtah* be excluded as being an extract from a large work, or would it be reckoned as a complete short piece?" "Is *Luria* a shorter poem?" All such questions must be left to the good sense of the competitors themselves to settle. Compared with *The Ring and the Book*, *Aristophanes' Apology* is, no doubt, a short poem; but a competitor who should include it would find himself, one may expect, in a majority of one. The subject of the plébiscite, it should be remembered, is to name "the fifty shorter poems of Browning best suited for inclusion in the Shilling Volume of Selections," and the competition closes on April 1.

MR. GLADSTONE AND BISHOP BUTLER.

Apropos of Mr. Gladstone's series of papers, "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," the first article of which is announced to appear in the forthcoming issue of *Good Words* (which will be out in a day or two), and will be mainly introductory, a peculiar interest belongs to the following brief note, communicated by Mr. Gladstone somewhere about twenty years ago to Mr. James Knowles:—"I have no formulated opinion," wrote Mr. Gladstone from Downing-street, "for or against evolution. Bishop Butler taught me, forty-five years ago, to suspend my judgment on things I knew I did not understand. Even with his aid I may often have been wrong; without him I think I should never have been right. And, oh, that this age knew the treasure it possesses in him, and neglects."

THE FAMILY OF DE QUINCEY.

It may not be generally known that three of De Quincey's family—one son and two daughters—are still alive. This fact, with other biographical details, is mentioned by Professor Masson in his new edition of De Quincey (A. and C. Black). The surviving son is Paul Frederick De Quincey, who entered the army and won considerable distinction in India during the Mutiny. He retired from the army a good many years ago when he had attained the rank of brigade-major, and proceeding to New Zealand purchased some land and settled there. He organized the New Zealand Militia about the time of the last Maori war, and is still alive and well, at present occupying the post of Serjeant-at-Arms to the New Zealand Parliament. Of the three daughters, two survive—Mrs. Baird Smith, the widow of a distinguished officer in the Bengal Engineers, and Miss De Quincey. These ladies now reside together in London; and it is on them as Professor Masson points out, that the guardianship of their father's memory in this country has mainly devolved. It is satisfactory to learn that they have ever been most willing to aid in furnishing and arranging facts for the better understanding of his career and writings. To Mr. Page's Biography they contributed much, and in several ways they have materially assisted Professor Masson. It is to Mrs. Baird Smith in particular that he is indebted for the use of the valuable family portraits in her possession—the reproductions of which have so far formed such a very attractive feature of the new edition.

"DER LONGWORTHY FALL."

The Langworthy case is the subject of an article, the first part of which appears in this month's *Vom Fels zum Meer*, the German *Harper*. It is entitled "Der Longworthy Fall," and is told in narrative style of the sentimental sensational kind so familiar in the German feuilleton. The whole is evidently drawn from the *P.M.G.* "Extra," phrases and ideas from which can be recognized throughout. The present instalment ends with Mrs. Langworthy's work at "Camden Growe" (*sic*), and gives a gruesome picture of the grime of London fogs to heighten the effect.

ENGLISH NOVELS IN GERMANY.

English novels, not merely in the Tauchnitz reproductions of the original but in German translations, seem to be more popular than ever in Germany. Therese Leo's rendering of "Robert Elsmere" has a large circulation. Mr. Baring Gould's "Mehalah," after a good sale as a volume at four marks, is now being issued in weekly numbers. A stately new edition of Captain Marryat's novels, which are favourites with German seamen, has just appeared. Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has been translated by G. Malkowsky under the explanatory title of "Everything Nationalized" (*Alles verstaatlicht*). Mr. Blackmore in German is doing duty with his "Meines Vaters Verhängniss" as the daily feuilletonist of the *Basler Nachrichten*.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. C. W. Holgate (The Palace, Salisbury) is preparing a Register of Winchester Commoners. Old Wykehamists should communicate with him on the subject at the above address.—In our last article on the Discount System, Mr. W. Roberts was described as "A London Bookseller." He should have been described as a London journalist who has written a book on Bookselling.—The *United Service Magazine* will, with its April number, commence a new era under a new editor and a new proprietor, and will contain signed articles by several naval and military authorities.—The magazine, entitled *Brothers and Sisters*, to which reference was made the other day in "The Ladies' Corner," is issued by Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co.—Mr. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S., and Mr. Grant Allen are both natives of Kingston, Ontario, and were both born there forty-two years ago.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just completed a three-volume novel.

X. Y. Z.

green robe: green, the colour of Spring and of Hope, over a purple ground: purple, the colour of Suffering. The picture was painted, Mr. W. M. Rossetti tells us, "some while after the death of my brother's wife, probably beginning in 1863, with portraiture so faithfully reminiscent that one might almost say she sat, in spirit and to the mind's eye, for the face."

This masterpiece of Rossetti's is the only accession to the English school; the others (including all the new pictures that have been *bought* during the past six years) are Italian or Dutch; so that Sir F. Burton's "bias of anti-patriotism," of which Mr. Orrock complains, still continues unabated. We have, however, forgotten one Spanish picture — a pleasing and characteristic peasant-boy by Murillo (No. 1,286), bequeathed by Mr. J. S. Beckett. Turning now to the Italian pictures, we find first in Room III. a pleasant portrait of a youth by Domenico Ghirlandajo (No. 1,299)—an earlier work, we imagine, and certainly less brilliantly finished, than the two female portraits by the same artist already in the gallery. Proceeding into the Octagon room, we find first yet another set of what Mr. Orrock calls "squint-eyed saints"—"St. Francis and St. Mark," by the early Venetian, Antonio Vivarini (No. 1,284). This is of hardly more than antiquarian interest, but its purchase was due no doubt to the fact that it is a companion panel to another by the same painter already in the Gallery (No. 768). This was bought by Sir W. Boxall in 1867 for £40; let us hope that Sir F. Burton has got his saints equally cheap. Of greater interest—though of an interest, again, historical rather than artistic—are two landscapes by Giuseppe Zais which hang in the same room (Octagon, Nos. 1,296 and 1,297). This painter was a Venetian, who died in 1784; and the pictures before us are amusing examples of the so-called "pastoral landscape" which found favour in his life—the landscape, that is, which painted the country as cockneys conceived it. In No. 1,286 we see some "picturesque" farm-buildings on one side of a stream, with a "picturesque" cow-herd asleep; whilst, on the other side, is a party of gay ladies—dressed in crinolines and bows, and devoid of hats, shawls, or wraps—flirting with *beaux*. The companion picture (No. 1,297) is conceived in the same style; but the ladies are here fishing. To judge from the amateurishness of their proceeding, they are not likely to catch fish; but they will certainly catch colds, as their fishing costume consists of very low-cut frocks. Passing from the Octagon into Room IX., we find three accessions to the Lombard School. The unnumbered "Pietà"—a Dead Christ supported by Two Angels—is not attractive, and might well have been dispensed with: but perhaps it was a present? Nor is the small "Virgin and Child" (No. 1,300), obviously by a follower of Lionardo, of any special interest. More important is the large altar-piece by Girolamo Giovenone, a talented painter who flourished at Vercelli at the beginning of the sixteenth century (No. 1,295). The Virgin and Child are flanked by the kneeling figures of two men, perhaps brothers, who were doubtless the donors of the picture. Behind each of them stands his patron saint, patting the devotee approvingly on the back. The Virgin's face is charming; so also are two little angels, who are quaintly perched up aloft, one on either side sitting on ledges of the canopied throne. The picture is an example of—almost exaggerated —symmetry in composition, and is in excellent preservation.

We have now to make our way into the Dutch Rooms (X. and XII.), to notice one new picture in each. In Room X. is "Musical Pastime" by Jan Mierse Molinaer, of Haarlem, who died in 1668 (No. 1,293). This painter, the best of three artists of the same name, excelled (says M. Havard) "in representing peasant interiors and scenes of rustic life in a quaint style and in skilfully graduated tints. His colouring is warm and clear; his drawing spirited, and his touch full of life. Besides this, he possessed a certain refinement, and his humour never overstepped the bounds of decency. While his works retain characteristics peculiar to him, they manifest also something of the styles of Steen, Brauwer, and Ostade." The present picture is an excellent example of these characters. Finally, in Room XII. hangs "An Allegorical Subject" by Willem van den Poorter, the gift of Mr. Humphry Ward (No. 1,294). Of this picture we borrow the following description by the learned critic of the *Athenæum*:—

> A man stands before an altar, on the top of which are a globe, two crowns (one lying on its side), and several documents. He is laureated, and wears a bright breastplate, while a long, richly embroidered robe falls straight from his shoulders. His left hand being turned slightly forward, as if to call attention to his action, he holds in his right hand a sceptre with its point resting on the globe. On the floor in front of the altar lies a confused heap of arms and armour. At the back of the altar hangs a white and yellow banner. The light, coming from the top on our left of the design, falls on the globe and figure with a striking Rembrandtish effect. The picture is by Willem van den Poorter, of Haarlem, where he belonged to the Guild of Painters. He is known to have worked from 1635 to 1645. There are pictures of his, including a copy of a Rembrandt, which is at the Hague; Cassel (No. 511, the "Crucifixion"); at Berlin ("Samson and Delilah"), Copenhagen, Brussels, and Dresden. "An Allegory" of his is at Rotterdam, while its pendant is at Brunswick, and shows motives not unlike those of Mr. Ward's gift to the nation. His signature was "W. D. P.," and works ascribed to him are rather rare. We know of none in England till now.

(Our last "Saturday Afternoon" article, published on March 15, *described the "Monument Upstairs and Down.")*

CHURCH CHARITY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The offertories in the Bournemouth churches on Sunday last show the following results:—

Church Expenses and Building Funds	£106 12 1
The Poor	2 7 6
Education	0 3 0

These are monstrous figures!—Yours obediently,

24, *Hereford-square, S.W., March* 14. H. ASHWORTH TAYLOR.

ON BEHALF OF THE BLANKET WEAVERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have been asked to forward to you the enclosed appeal on behalf of the unfortunate blanket-weavers of Cours, in France, and although there are so many important strikes at present calling for sympathy and support in England, yet I feel certain that those who have the labour struggle at heart will feel as much interest in a valiant and prolonged effort in France, when they are made aware of it, as in labour troubles nearer home.—Trusting, therefore, that you will give these facts all the publicity and help in your power, I remain, yours faithfully, WILLIAM MORRIS.

Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, March 18.

For eight months past the blanket weavers and the various workers associated with them have been on strike at Cours (Rhône, France), against the frightful injustice to which they have been subjected in the past. Counting their families, more than 4,000 have been affected, practically the entire population of the place. Their wages had been lowered again and again, until they were literally face to face with starvation. Stirred by the wave of a higher aspiration, which, passing through the ranks of labour, manifested itself in the dock strike and that of so many down-trodden industries, they banded themselves together in a Union, and resolved to resist further encroachment upon their scanty subsistence. But the wealthy mill-owners had enjoyed unquestioned supremacy so long that they refused to recognize the Union, and gave notice of their intention to crush it. Seven of them have since acceded to the modest demand of their men, but the others hold out, and are determined to destroy the whole trade of the district rather than give in. For eight months the men of Cours have held out in spite of terrible privations, but they are now compelled to ask for help from all sympathizers with the cause of labour throughout the world. They feel that, although everywhere the workers have their own trouble to attend to, there must be some able and willing to help them against the doom of being compelled to return to the worse than galley-slavery which they have endured hitherto. As they suffer in the cause of labour, so they appeal to all friends of labour to aid them in the fight. In better times they will gratefully reciprocate the proofs of international solidarity. Address, *au Secrétaire du Syndicat de Cours*, Rhône, France.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The debate in the House of Lords last night was remarkable for the bold way in which Lord Salisbury knocked over the pretences which his supporters have set up, and stood forward—open and unashamed—as the double of the *Times*. But, indeed, he did more than that: he ignored the *Times* altogether, and frankly took upon himself and his party the responsibility for the "charges and allegations." Here are some of the passages from his speech which put the matter in the clearest light:

> *We* did not charge them with complicity in crime; *we* charged them with using crime. *We* said there was a communication between the two parties which enabled the Parliamentary Party to allow crime to go forward or restrain it in proportion as their political interests might require. . . . If we take an interest in their innocence or guilt, it is not on account of the individuals themselves, it is not because we wish to make a case against any political opponent, but because we wish to elucidate the conditions of a political society which is having at present the deepest effect upon the fate of this country, and which, if the aspirations of those who are struggling in unison with the Irish Parliamentary Party should be crowned with success, will stamp a more notable effect upon English history than any previous incident in the long career of this country.

After this, what need have we of further witnesses? The Prime Minister admits in the fullest manner what we have always asserted, namely, that the Government were parties to the accusation, and that the underlying motive in the appointment of the Commission was simply and solely a desire to advance a party cause.

As Lord Salisbury has openly identified himself with the *Times* in its objects, it was only natural that he should also have imitated the *Times* in its temper. On a previous occasion the Prime Minister had hinted his belief in the forged letters. Yet not one syllable of apology, regret, or retractation did this "most noble" English gentleman proffer to the man to whom he had done so foul an injustice. Equally outrageous was Lord Salisbury's so-called "summary" of the Report, which consisted in the suggestion of "guilty" all round by suppressing all the charges on which the respondents were found not guilty. The whole speech was sadly unworthy of the Prime Minister of England; but it was entirely in keeping with the bitter partisan who had already shown himself more pigottist than the pigottists.

We are glad to see that Mr. John Morley took up the case against Mr. George Sandes last night from the front Opposition Bench. This man is alleged by Mr. Harrington and Mr. Sexton to have made use of his position as land-agent for purposes of systematic seduction. The allegations have long been notorious. They were the talk of the countryside in Kerry for years before they incidentally came to light in the course of legal proceedings. Mr. Balfour declared last night that he had "never heard of the matter before"—a remark which shows once more how extensive and peculiar is his ignorance of the country he governs. However, Mr. Balfour has now promised to bring the matter before the Lord Chancellor; for Sandes has been High Sheriff, and is still a magistrate. We trust that Mr. Morley will press the question again and again until the accused magistrate has either cleared his character or been dismissed the public service.

What has the coal strike cost? As regards dependent trades thrown out of gear through want of coal, this question is too complicated to answer. Nor is it easy to estimate accurately the masters' losses. It is the cost to the men, who seem to have won everything, that is most easily calculated. By a four days' strike they have nominally won an immediate rise of 5 per cent. in wages, to be followed by a further rise of 5 per cent. in August. But it does not need much arithmetic to show that it will require eighty days' work at the 5 per cent. increase to pay for the four days' idleness. Consequently, all that the men have really gained is an increase of 5 per cent., starting from the middle of June, with the further increase to follow in August. Of course, even this is a victory, and a very great victory. But the contrast between the real gain and the nominal gain in this unprecedentedly successful strike suggests very forcibly the desirability of inventing some less expensive method of settling trade disputes.

That hardiest of hardy annuals, Mr. Labouchere's resolution in favour of the abolition of the House of Lords, has once more pushed itself up into the chill spring season, and blossomed into a respectable minority of 62. He naturally recalled the history of his motion in '85 and '88, to show the progress it had made. In the former year Mr. Labouchere carried with him the Liberal party, but not the Liberal leaders; in '88 they, too, smiled upon him, and last night, though Mr. Gladstone walked out without voting, Mr. Morley and Sir William Harcourt went into the lobby against the hereditary principle in representative institutions. As usual, there was a general confusion between the hereditary and the bi-cameral aspect of the House of Lords, which enabled Mr. Labouchere to indulge in some cheap sneers at the idea of giving representation to the colonies. As for the "black sheep" argument, Mr. Labouchere does not object to them in the least—it is the "hereditary sheep, whether white or black"—that is his *bête noire*. For the rest, the only lively remark was Mr. Curzon's assertion that "the hereditary principle was growing more popular every year." He means, no doubt, as embodied in the Crown. But is it not a little dangerous thus to link the principle of the House of Lords and that of the Crown?

The Prince of Wales showed his usual tact last night on the occasion of the banquet in his honour at Berlin. "I hope," the German Emperor said, in proposing his uncle's health, "that for the future the British fleet and the German army united will maintain the peace of Europe." Wishes for the maintenance of the peace of Europe are so pious that no one need cavil at any expression of them. But the German Emperor's reference to a "union" between the British fleet and the German army, if it means anything, means a good deal more than will be acceptable to a good many people in this country. The Prince, as might have been expected of him, saw this clearly enough, and in his return-toast left the Emperor's remark alone, confining himself instead to wishing "Prosperity to the German Empire." In that wish everybody in this country can honestly join.

The report of the executive committee of the National Liberal Federation, Home Counties Division, is a very business-like document What with man-to-man work by "missioners" in Kent, Sussex, and Essex, with the delivery of fifty magic-lantern lectures, and with the village to village Odyssey of the "Liberal Van"—an agency which distributes political enlightenment by the sheaf in happy superiority to all difficulties of obtaining meeting-rooms—the crusaders of the Home Counties have an excellent account to give of themselves. The morals suggested are twofold. First, to the Liberal public: Be Liberal with a small "l" as well as a large one. Funds are wanted, for all the efforts enumerated, but especially for putting in the field a second Van. These vans do admirable work. They are the literal "vanguard of progress." Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. Secondly, to the local caucus:—

1. Don't be in too great a hurry to choose your candidate. A good candidate with a good start is best—a good candidate with a bad start next best—a bad candidate with any start in the world is a *pis aller*.
2. Don't ask half a dozen M.P.'s down to a meeting. It deprives some other place altogether, makes the M.P.'s hate the local talent and one another, and spoils speeches by crowding them. A good speech is better than a "good platform."
3. An ounce of local canvassers well up in local needs is worth a pound of outside enthusiasts. This is the moral of Brighton.
4. Register, Register, Register!

*ANGLICAN APOLOGETICS.**

THIS volume is the result of an attempt, as the editor describes it, to "put the Catholic faith into its right relation to modern, intellectual, and moral problems." There are many, of course, to whom such an attempt will seem utterly futile. This faith is to them only the most elaborate form of a habit of thought which may have done, may even continue to do, good service to mankind, but which, as a factor in the intellectual development of the world, has become obsolete. But there are many more who will examine the manifesto with eagerness and even hope. The Anglican Church is not, they think, committed to a hopeless *non possumus* by its past. It is not bound by the Tridentine decrees in the sixteenth century or the Syllabus in the nineteenth; it has always had, whether willingly or not, large borders; it has never quite proscribed freedom of thought. How will this manifesto of a party to which the future—at least the near future—of this Church evidently belongs, satisfy these inquirers or expectants? Of course, if they look for an eirenicon which will reconcile completely orthodoxy and modern thought, they will be disappointed. More reasonable hopes will fare better. There can be no doubt that these writers—there are eleven in all, including the editor—comprehend the situation, recognize its gravity, and deal with it seriously, candidly, and ably. To discuss these twelve essays in detail would be from mere considerations of space, were there no other reasons, impossible in these columns. "They cover, more or less, the area of the Christian faith in its natural order and sequence," says the editor, though they do not "offer complete theological treatises." We must content ourselves with touching upon a few points that suggest themselves for notice. The brief preface, to begin with, is admirable. Theology is "to take a new development." But development is not to be, what it has been in Rome, "an intensification of a current tendency from within, a narrowing and hardening of theology by simply giving it greater definiteness or multiplying its dogmas." It is to be rather "the process by which the Church, standing firm in her old truths, enters into the new social and intellectual movements of each age." So the company of essayists at least starts with a sufficiently large conception of their aim.

Canon Holland's essay on "Faith" stands in the first place. The Canon has already made for himself the reputation of being the ablest apologist of modern divines, at least within the Anglican borders, and this essay is fully worthy of him. Written in a style which combines eloquence and precision in an uncommon degree, it is a model of close and cogent reasoning. Its chief point is this, in the writer's own words:—

> The real root-question in this time-worn controversy is just this: is, or is not, reason the most primal and elemental act of the integral personality? If it is, then, of course, it regulates and determines all subordinate acts. Everything must finally submit to its arbitration: for everything, if traced back far enough, must terminate in an act of reason. But if, as Christianity asserts, the ultimate and elemental self be a moral will, that can believe, and love, then, though this self contains in it reason, it also goes back behind reason. When, therefore, the self puts out its primitive power, it will do actions which satisfy reason, indeed, but which reason cannot exhaustively analyze, or interpret, since the entire force of reason, if it were all brought into action, would still be only a partial contribution to the effect.

This is followed up by a singularly happy illustration from "affairs of affection and friendship." Reason here is not supreme. We do not allow it to dictate to us. We consult it. And yet its approval is not final. Love is, indeed, glad of such approval, but does not recognize in it its own justification, far less its own cause. After all, there is little more here than what is conceded by thinkers very remote from the essayist—that there is a region which reason cannot pretend to explore. Canon Holland will not equally satisfy his readers when he goes on to speak of the dogmatic creeds. "We clamour," he says, anticipating an objection which he knows will be made "against these intellectual complications; we cry out for the simple primitive faith." His answer is that "the creeds only record that certain questions have, as a fact, been asked. . . . These difficulties of complicated faith are only the reflection of the difficulties of a complicated life." This is more ingenious than conclusive. Might not the complainant urge against Canon Holland the words already quoted from the preface, and ask him to show why the Athanasian Creed, for instance, should not be characterized as "a narrowing and hardening of theology by giving it greater definiteness and multiplyng its dogmas."

The third essay has for its title "The Problem of Pain, its Bearing on Faith in God." We cannot help thinking that, for all the ability with which it is written, it is somewhat rhetorical, as when we read, "The pleasures of each generation evaporate in air; it is their pains that increase the spiritual momentum of the world." The essay by Mr. Talbot on "Preparation in History for Christ" reminds us of one that was fiercely assailed, when it appeared some years ago, more perhaps on account of the company in which it was found than for its own sake—Dr. Temple's contribution to "Essays and Reviews." We must pass over the three papers on "The Incarnation and Development," "The Incarnation as the Basis of Dogma," and "The Atonement," with a bare enumeration, except indeed to quote from the first—which we owe to the pen of Mr. Illingworth—a striking passage. "Individuals elevate, masses degrade religion. There is no progress by insensible modifications; no improvement of a religion in committee. Religion is handed on from one great teacher to another, never rising above the level of its founder or last reformer till another founder or reformer comes; while in the interval it is materialized, vulgarized, degraded." The editor has taken for himself the subject of "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration." Here again we have an echo of Dr. Temple. "Every believer in God must see in these special missions of races a Divine inspiration." The races specially intended are Greece and Rome. And we have a distinct repudiation of theories of Verbal Inspiration. Here is a specimen of Mr. Gore's treatment of the subject:—

> Within the limits of what is substantially historical there is still room for an admixture of what, though marked by spiritual purpose, is yet not strictly historical—for instance, for a feature which characterizes all early history, the attribution to first founders of what is really the remoter result of their institutions. Now, historical criticism assures us that this process has been largely at work in the Pentateuch. . . . . What we may suppose to have happened is that Moses himself established a certain germ of ceremonial enactment in connection with the ark and its sacred tent, and with the "ten words;" and that this developed always as "the law of Moses," the whole result being constantly attributed, probably unconsciously and certainly not from any intention to deceive, to the original founder.

This may shock divines of the Burgon school, but it will be welcomed by those who wish to be delivered from the burden of defending a really hopeless position. Professor Paget's article on "Sacraments" seems to us to make a quite impossible assumption when he writes:—"Absolutely it would be hard to devise a higher place for them than that which they (the Sacraments) hold in St. Paul's Epistles." Surely no one could deduce the Sacramental theory from the New Testament, as he might deduce, for instance, the Apostles' Creed. . . . . We must content ourselves, in conclusion, with an emphatic commendation of Mr. Robert Ottley's essay on "Christian Ethics."

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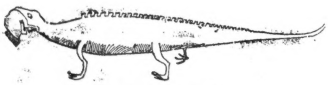
* "Lux Mundi: a Series of Studies in the Religion of the Incarnation." Edited by Charles Gore. (John Murray.)

THE STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

"THIS exhibition," writes an enthusiastic visitor, "will draw London—first, because it is full of interest; and second, because every one will be roaring Dark Continent during the London season, of which Stanley will be the one and only lion. His young men—it would be rude to call them the lion's cubs—will be on view also, but the Grand Old Lion himself will naturally be the centre of attraction. So, ladies and gentlemen, you cannot do better than coach up Africa in the Victoria Gallery, Regent-street West. There you will find a thousand and one articles, to each of which hangs a tale of some sort or the other, generally a 'bluggy' one. After having grasped the exhibits, the first impression it will leave on you is that the Africans are a fine race of cutlers. Never before, surely, has such a collection of disagreeable-looking blades been gathered together. Sharp blades and blunt blades; blades with a hook to them, which would just fit a neck nicely; blades meant for penetration; blades insinuating, which undertake to do their work by degrees —in fact, every blade is literally crying out for gore. The beauty of this armoury, at least from the Rider Haggard point of view, is that every blade has, at one time or another, actually been busy. The African ladies evidently do not run up long bills at their milliners', to judge from the variety of concessions to modesty which I encountered, for they consisted only of a few square inches of a grass drapery. Some of the pretty mats, a few of the more decent gods, the brass work, and some of the pottery offer ideas to the dealer in imitation *bric-à-brac.* Talking of possible imitations, I noticed a Brummagem god, which looked surprisingly like the real article. It was an ingenious sham—a Joseph, in fact. The room on the ground floor is a veritable chamber of terrors. From every wall bristle those blades I have mentioned, fan-like sheaves of arrows which are so pretty and so poisonous, and many a weapon steeped in gore. Dotted about the room are gods and goddesses, the work of the dusky Boehms of the Dark Continent. Their eyes follow you everywhere with stony glare. One gentleman (I think) had his body studded with eight-inch nails, and his clothes consisted of rope-ends. He was a fearsome object. A lady in black should not be omitted. She reminded me of Mr. Waugh's description of an English baby-farmer, so neat, tidy, and demure did she look. Her eyes were small and penetrating, a placid smile gave a pleasant beguiling aspect to her countenance, her hair was plaited in natty little curls most carefully braided, and the hair was adjusted to her dusky forehead as if by a cosmetic. Don't miss her ladyship. Then there are chairs, stools, musical instruments, necklaces, beads, ear-rings, witch doctors, nose rings, plates, dishes, combs, milking pails, market baskets—but then this is not a catalogue. A full-grown gorilla is an interesting-looking gentleman, and close by are some lifelike-looking lions and a few crocodiles, with appropriate background. These barbaric trophies, however picturesque and horrible, pale in interest before the personal relics which have been secured from various sources. Upstairs in the gallery are the Livingstone relics, which have a pathos of their own. Here is the weather-stained cap of the father of African exploration, with its faded band of red and gold, which was found in the hut where he died in the African jungle. Here, again, are his little case containing a couple of forks and a couple of spoons, his pistol case, his case of surgical instruments, and a few other little things. Here, again, are Bishop Hannington's teapot, the last entry in his diary before he was murdered, a postcard from Gordon, a purse, and a couple of log-books in which are entered the latitude and longitude of his various stopping-places. There are several portraits of Livingstone and of all the great African explorers—Stanley, Speke, Burton, and the rest—to say nothing of scores of pictures illustrating African life. The souvenirs of the slave trade, its fetters, its padlocks, and the rest, one cannot look at without a thrill, and overhead is an old picture which would make the chilliest squirm. At the end of the gallery is a little surprise after the manner of the Grévin Museum, being a series of realistic views of natives at home, admirably carried out. The entrance to the Exhibition, by the way, is also constructed after the Grévin Museum, being intended to represent the entrance to an African compound. Visitors should not fail to pause for a minute at Lieutenant Stairs's contribution. In the case he will find the arrow-tip which remained in the said lieutenant for a period of fourteen months, and worked its way out like another little Stanley, just in time to be popped into a tiny bottle and exhibited to curious Londoners. Here, too, are Captain Nelson's briar-root, and Stairs's sun helmet, Stairs's spoons, Stairs's plates and knives and forks and drinking cup from the Mountains of the Moon, the line and hook which caught three fishes at Starvation Camp, the awl with which the gallant young lieutenant mended his boots, all surrounded by a halo of romance—boots, spoons, pipes, and all. A model of the *Stanley*, Mungo Park's trunk, Mungo's diary—but, then, walk up for yourselves, ladies and gentlemen, and you will be delighted with this quite the newest thing in exhibitions.


"A JOSEPH, IN FACT."

GODS AND GODDESSES.

1,766 VERDICTS OF "WILFUL MURDER" IN TEN YEARS.

By collating the annually issued "Judicial Statistics" for the decade 1879 to 1888 inclusive, it is seen that during that period 672 persons were committed for trial in England and Wales for the crime of wilful murder. Of these, 299 were sentenced to death, while 373 were either acquitted or found insane—namely, 231 acquitted and 142 found insane. Of the 299 condemned to death, nearly one-half, or 145, had their sentences commuted, while 154 were executed. Of the 299 sentenced capitally fifty were women, of whom nine were hanged. During the same decade there were 1,766 verdicts of "Wilful murder" returned by the juries at coroner's inquests in England and Wales. Hence rather more than one-third of the known murders resulted in arrests. In the above ten years, the convictions resulting from all cases of legal procedure, including summary convictions and fines, averaged 79 per cent. on committals; while the convictions arising from criminal trials or indictable offences only averaged 77 per cent. The capital convictions averaged 45 per cent.; but the actual infliction of the punishment of death was under 23 per cent. In the first year of the decade, 1879, there were 60 persons committed for trial for wilful murder, of whom 34 were condemned and 16 hanged. In the last year of that period, 1888, there were 98 persons committed, of whom 36 were condemned and 22 executed.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated List free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SHOULD OUR HORSES BE SHOD?

As the public are being invited to view a collection of horseshoes at the Animals' Institute, and a series of papers are being read on the art of horseshoeing, the question whether our horses should be shod at all might be raised opportunely. Use and wont have so accustomed us to shod horses that it will appear to many to be as absurd to discuss the practice as it would be to begin a contention as to the wearing of boots. But it is not by any means the first time that the wisdom of nailing an iron shoe on the hoof of horses has been called in question. Some years ago the matter was hotly debated, when the advocates of the shoeless system came in for the abuse usually awarded to the pioneers in any reform. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also gave it out that they would prosecute any one who rode or drove a horse without shoes, being convinced that it would be a piece of cruelty to do so. If they are still of the same mind they need not lack a subject for prosecution, as we know of more than one owner of horses who has converted theory into practice.

A doctor in considerable practice in the north of London has been driving one of his horses for nearly a year past without shoes, and his experience confirms in the fullest degree the views of the Rev. J. G. Wood, as set out in his book on "Horse and Man," a perusal of which induced him to make the experiment. When the shoes were first removed the hoofs were soft, and in order that they might harden and so return to their natural condition, the horse was kept on a hard floor in the stable for three months. That is a costly but necessary preparation where shoes have been used, but later economies will more than balance the account. At the close of the period named he was put to work, and, notwithstanding the tear and wear in all weathers and on hard and soft roads indiscriminately, the hoofs are to-day perfectly sound. Frost makes no difference to the surefootedness of the unshod animal, and while the horses of brother practitioners were confined to the stable owing to the slippery condition of the roads, he went his rounds with absolute safety. This is a clear demonstration that a horse can do traction work without shoes with distinct advantage both to the animal and the owner, and the Rev. J. G. Wood contends that it can do saddle work also better than when shod on any description of road. Veterinary surgeons, farriers, and grooms may be sceptical, but practice is better than theory. The following are the advantages which one of the author's correspondents sets out as the result of his personal experience :—

1. Five or six pounds per annum are saved by non-shoeing, including the frost-nails in winter.
2. Can gallop on a road covered with ice, when other horses are not safe even with the use of frost-nails.
3. The weight of the shoes is taken off the feet, which is a considerable help to the horse.
4. The foot, being flat from the frog and down to the ground, leaves no receptacle for stones.
5. There is none of the unnecessary jar caused by the shoes, so that the horse travels freer and lighter.

The doctor's groom, who is an enthusiastic convert to the new system, not only confirms these advantages, but claims that the animal is saved from various diseases of the foot caused by shoeing, while its surefootedness is most remarkable. It steps high and goes well, and at the end of a day's work its feet are perfectly cool. If this surefootedness can be secured without detriment to the hoof, it certainly would be an incalculable boon to the horses which are constantly coming to grief in the greasy London streets, and besides it would afford not a little relief to those who have to watch the torture of the animals as they make painful efforts to regain their foothold. Any of our readers who are sufficiently interested to inquire further into the subject can obtain the address of the doctor's stable on application at the *Pall Mall Gazette* office.

The Ladies' Corner.

"THE COST OF SETTING UP HOUSE."

In reading the interesting little article on "The Cost of Setting up House" in "The Ladies' Corner" of your paper of March 12, I was struck (writes J. F.) by the tone of the "West-end furniture man" about the accommodation thought necessary for a servant. Without laying too much stress on passing expressions, one cannot help observing that they seem to be a reflection of the estimate of ordinary purchasers of the class described. Will you allow me, in the true interest of the "young couples" furnishing, to suggest that a washstand in the servant's bedroom, and a comfortable armchair for her in the kitchen when she is tired, also a rug to put down in the evenings, are quite necessary purchases. "They (the servants) are not supposed to have any time to sit down" is not an attractive view of domestic servitude. Surely the good old times have so far returned that many a mistress of a small house is willing to do a good deal herself, and to give to her one servant human comforts and a human life; her "pride in her kitchen" will extend itself, if possible, to her maidservant, she will make respectable service as attractive to her as she can, and her little bedroom and kitchen as comfortable as may be. It is poor economy to save in this direction. The "generals" of people of small incomes are still too little considered, though superior servants are pampered enough, and can usually make their own terms. Slaveys still exist in lodging-houses, and any cupboard is thought a fit sleeping-place for "the girl." Are there no faults also amongst people who would consider themselves superior, who have perhaps not learned the art of living under their income, who "want a little credit" when they furnish, or who do not think they can afford to spend money for the comfort of a servant?

The little extra expenditure would probably bring an abundant return in kind feeling, and if not, in a good conscience. Too many domestic servants step aside from right paths, and masters and mistresses should not be blind to the grave responsibility which they incur if they make the conditions of daily life such as to render work too weary and rectitude too hard for those whom they are permitted to employ.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

ALEXANDER, A., F.R.G.S. "Modern Gymnastic Exercises." (George Philip and Son.)
[Part II. (Advanced). With a preface by the Earl of Meath. Cloth. Pp. vi., 218. Diagrams and illustrations.]

BELLAMY EDWARD. "Six to One." (Putnam's Sons.)
[A Nantucket Idyl. Paper covers. Pp. 170. Price 35 cents.]

BONHAM, JOHN M. "Railway Secrecy and Trusts." (Putnam's Sons.)
[The sixty-first volume of the "Questions of the Day Series." Cloth. Pp. 238.]

FARRAR, FREDERIC W., D.D. "The Gospel According to St. Luke." (Cambridge: at the University Press.)
[Edited with map, introduction, and notes. A volume of the Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools. The notes are printed at the bottom of each page, and there are three excursus and an Index. Cloth. Pp. 160. Price 1s.]

FAWCETT, EDGAR. "The Evil that Men Do." (New York: Belford Co.)
[A story in one volume. Paper covers. Pp. 340.]

GARNETT, EDWARD (Editor). "Adventures of a Younger Son." By Edward John Trelawney." (T. Fisher Unwin.)
[The first volume of a new series, devoted to works of adventure. Mr. Garnett writes an Introduction of 25 pages, and the book contains portraits and an autograph letter. Large 8vo, cloth. Pp. 522. Price 5*s.*]

HOWORTH, DANIEL F. "Coins and Tokens of the English Colonies." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[A volume of the "Young Collector" Series, with an Introduction by Mr. Samuel Smith, Jun. Cloth. Pp. 94. Price 1s.]

LUBBOCK, Sir John. "Scientific Lectures." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A second edition. Cloth. Pp. 228.]

MACLEAR, Rev. G. F., D.D. "The Gospel According to St. Mark." (Cambridge: at the University Press.)
[A volume of the Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools. Uniform with Archdeacon Farrar's "St. Luke," referred to above. Cloth. Pp. 127. Price 1*s.*]

MOORE, EDWARD, D.D. "Dante and his Earlier Biographers." (Rivingtons.)
[Lectures on the Lives of Dante attributed to Boccaccio, and on those of Villani, Bruni, Manetti, Filelfo, and others. Cloth. Pp. viii., 182.]

PASCOE, CHARLES EYRE. "London of To-day: An Illustrated Handbook for the Season 1890." (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)
[Revised annual edition. Cloth. Pp. 414.]

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

N. B.—This Guide can NOT be obtained within the Gallery, where the Trustees and Director insist that no guide shall be sold except their own expensive, official, and unillustrated productions. Visitors should remember, therefore, to provide themselves with this guide beforehand.

No. 50. THE NEW EXTRA.

NOW READY. Crown 4to.

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Half-Holidays
AT THE
National Gallery

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND HOW TO SEE IT.

1st Half-Holiday	EARLY FLORENTINE and SIENESE SCHOOLS.
2nd Half-Holiday	FLORENTINE and FERRARESE SCHOOLS.
3rd Half-Holiday	The UMBRIAN SCHOOL (including RAPHAEL).
4th Half-Holiday	VENETIAN and ALLIED SCHOOLS.
5th Half-Holiday	LOMBARD SCHOOL and the LATER ITALIAN SCHOOLS.
6th and 7th Half-Holidays ...	FLEMISH and DUTCH SCHOOLS.
8th Half-Holiday	The FRENCH and SPANISH SCHOOLS.
9th Half-Holiday	The BRITISH OLD MASTERS.
10th and 11th Half-Holidays...	The LATER BRITISH PAINTERS.
12th Half-Holiday......................	The ENGLISH SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE.

List of Illustrations.

BAROCCIO: "Our Lady of the Cat."
BELLINI, GIOV.: The Doge Leonardo Loredano.
BOTTICELLI: Virgin and Child, &c.
CONSTABLE: Flatford Mill.
CORREGGIO: "Ecce Homo!"
" Mercury, Venus, and Cupid.
ETTY: The Bather.
EYCK, JAN VAN: Jan Arnolfini and his Wife.
FRANCESCA, PIERO DELLA: Choir of Angels.
FRANCIA: St. John.
GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Siddons.
GREUZE: Head of a Girl.
" Head of a Girl.
HALS, FRANS: Portrait of a Man.
HOGARTH: His own Portrait.
HOOGHE, P. DE: Court of a Dutch House.
LANDSEER, Sir E.: "Dignity and Impudence."
" "A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society."
LEONARDO DA VINCI: "Our Lady of the Rocks."
LESLIE, C. R.: Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman.
MANTEGNA, A.: Virgin and Child, &c.
MARINUS VAN ROMERSWAEL: Two Usurers.
MICHAEL ANGELO: Two Angels.
MORONI: Portrait of a Tailor.
PERUGINO: The Virgin Adoring.
RAPHAEL: The "Ansidei Madonna."
" The "Garvagh Madonna."
" St. Catherine of Alexandria.
REMBRANDT: Portrait of an Old Lady.
REYNOLDS, Sir J.: Heads of Angels.
" Dr. Johnson.
" Portraits of Two Gentlemen.
ROMNEY: Lady Hamilton as a Bacchante.
ROSSETTI: "Ecce Ancilla Domini."
RUBENS: The "Chapeau de Paille."
SARTO, ANDREA DEL: His own Portrait.
TITIAN: The Rape of Ganymede.
" Venus and Adonis.
TURNER: The Burial of Wilkie.
" The Old *Téméraire.*
VELAZQUEZ: Philip IV. of Spain.
VERONESE, PAOLO: The Vision of St. Helena.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The MORNING POST says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The DAILY NEWS says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of '*Pall Mall Gazette* Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that precious collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The SPEAKER says:—"The latest *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is most suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can perhaps be hoped for. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpennyworth."

The DAILY GRAPHIC says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a *Pall Mall Gazette* 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

VANITY FAIR says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

PICCADILLY says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The STAR says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

The LITERARY WORLD says:—"This useful handbook plans out a systematic inspection of the treasures of the National Gallery during twelve half-holidays. The illustrations for the most part are well done, and undoubtedly add to the interest of the book."

The SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE says:—"The thoughtful visitor to the National Gallery could hardly have a more profitable companion than this 'Half-Holiday Guide.'"

The METHODIST RECORDER says:—"The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have done well to publish at this time another of their wonderful sixpenny 'Extras,' containing a popular account of the Gallery and its contents. The notes are brief, and not above the heads of those for whom the publication is intended—our average citizens and country cousins."

The FREEMAN says:—"It contains a complete catalogue of the paintings, with short and pithy notes, and is, in fact, exactly the sort of guide which the bulk of people have needed."

The GLASGOW EVENING TIMES says:—"It forms an excellent guide to the systematic inspection of the national art collection. It will be found useful also as an admirable record by those who are quite out of reach of the gallery. The illustrations are numerous and well done."

The SCOTTISH LEADER says:—"The idea of a guide-book to the National Gallery on the plan of a series of half-holiday visits is a good one; and it could not be better carried out than in a '*Pall Mall* Extra.' The 'Half-Holiday Guide' is written with knowledge and enthusiasm, and if the visitor who possesses it returns ignorant and unrefreshed from the National Gallery, he must be past any sort of artistic redemption."

The NOTTINGHAM EXPRESS says:—"An excellent work of permanent value on the National Gallery. It comprises an excellent plan for systematic and historical study of the art treasures of that institution in twelve half-holidays."

The BELFAST MORNING NEWS says:—"It is a most effective and artistic publication, is a marvel of cheapness, and even to the still larger constituency to whom the opportunities for such 'Half-Holidays' are denied must prove a volume of invaluable worth. Almost thirteen hundred paintings come under notice, and in many cases the details given will form a liberal education in art. The illustrations, which number close on fifty, are executed with all the skill and artistic finish with which those who have seen previous Art Guides from the *Pall Mall* Office are perfectly familiar."

THE WESTERN MERCURY says:—"Most practicable and serviceable. It is a handy guide which should be in the hands of every one who visits this priceless collection of works of art. To facilitate study the work has been mapped out into twelve half-holidays, a highly convenient arrangement for the student. The guide will enable visitors to gather and carry away some valuable and highly instructive and interesting ideas of our great national collection."

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. *each.*

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 2 and 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.—NOTICE.—THIS EVENING, at 9, RE-APPEARANCE of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss Mary Moore, and Company, after their American Tour, when "DAVID GARRICK" will be Revived (for a limited number of nights only). Preceded by, at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open 7.45.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—SUCCI, who is doing a fast of forty days, and has had no food for six days, holds receptions all day. He is watched day and night by Pressmen and others.—Admission, ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY.—PROGRAMME at 3 and 8.—ELLA ZUILA and LULU, Heroines of the Lofty Wire (80 feet high and 160 long); Hewson, the Musical Coon; Baughman and Aldine, Champion Rifle and Pistol Shots; Little Mozart conducts his Concert; the Troubadour Quartette; Baker's Naval Spectacle "The Armada;" Peterson's wonderful Dogs; Fred Paulsen, the American Hercules; the Wartenberg Troupe, the Three Wonderful Haytors; the Deltons, in their Sketch, "The Village"; Scott Edwardes, Reciter (in the evening), &c. Beckwiths' Aquatic Entertainment at 5.25 and 9.55, in the Annexe, &c.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1863). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

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EN ROUTE for the HEART of SAVAGE AFRICA.—The Explorer's first Camp in a Palm-grove. Realistic Scene showing how Europeans travel in Africa.

THE NATIVE SECTION.—Murderous Weapons, Extraordinary Dresses and Ornaments, Primitive Implements, Strange Fetishes, Idols, &c., chiefly from the collections of famous travellers, missionaries, and sportsmen, and associated with great historical Expeditions. The realistic Aruwhimi Forest Scene and glimpses of African village life, and the murderous raids of the slave trader.

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The SLAVE TRADE SECTION, showing how the diabolical traffic in human flesh and blood is carried on. Slave yokes, manacles, chains, whips, and various instruments of torture.

RELICS OF FAMOUS HEROES OF AFRICAN ENTERPRISE, or of noted Expeditions, including Letters, Journals, objects of various kinds of Mungo Park, Bruce, Livingstone, Captain Speke, Gordon, Bishop Hannington, and many others whose names are household words.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION.—Illustrative of the progress of our knowledge of the Geography of Africa. A Unique Series of Old Maps. Autograph Maps of Great Explorers. Historical Maps and Diagrams, specially drawn for this Exhibition by E. G. Ravenstein, the eminent African Cartographer.

The Collections of the Members of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.

The Photographs of Stanley and his band of Heroes, sent from Cairo by the gallant leader.

The whole arranged under the direction of well-known African authorities.

STANLEY AND AFRICAN EXHIBITION. OPENING DAY, MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 24th. Admission, 2s. 6d. till six o'clock, 1s. after; other days, 1s. Children half-price. EVERY DAY, from 10 A.M. till 10.30 P.M.

Hon. Sec., Sir EDWARD LEE.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, New Bond-street, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, HAYMARKET (next the theatre).—Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. (Last four weeks. Will CLOSE April 12th.) NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

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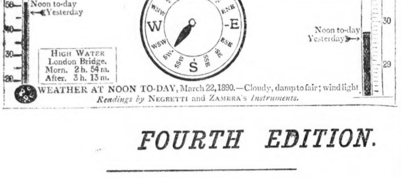

FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly winds, light or moderate; fair at first, doubtful later, probably some rain.

SUN Rises 6 h. 0 m.
,, Sets 6 h. 14 m.
MOON—First Qr. ☽ 28th, 9 h. 32 m. Mg.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 2 h. 54 m.
After. 3 h. 13 m.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 22, 1890.—Cloudy, damp to fair; wind light.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

HORRIBLE FATE OF HORSES IN THE MORFA MINE.

TWENTY ANIMALS DYING OF STARVATION.

The work of flooding the Morfa Colliery which has been continued throughout the week without interruption will be completed to-day. Grave apprehension is, however, felt with regard to the twenty horses which were left alive near the pit bottom. The Cribbwr vein, where the explosion occurred, lies in the deep workings of the colliery. The horses are in the upper seam, out of reach of the flood, and will consequently have to die of starvation. Numerous miners volunteered to rescue the animals, but were forbidden by the Government inspectors, as another explosion was feared owing to the outbreak here.

The work of recovering the bodies from the Morfa pit disaster has proceeded somewhat slowly. Up to the present the total number recovered being forty-three out of the eighty-seven which were missing.

WHOLESALE SPANISH BANK NOTE FORGERIES.

A Central News telegram from Madrid says:—Following upon the wholesale forgeries of Spanish bonds, it has now been ascertained that there has been equally extensive forgeries of Spanish bank-notes. In one remittance from Seville yesterday received by the Bank of Spain there were no less than five thousand forged notes of the fictitious value of one hundred pesetas each. The perpetrators are unknown.

A FLOOD SCARE AT JOHNSTOWN.

At Johnstown, Pennsylvania, the scene of the terrible flood last summer, heavy rains have fallen during the last few days, melting the snow and causing the river to rise to an alarming extent. Several bridges have been washed away, and the inhabitants of the low-lying lands are leaving their homes for places of safety.—*Reuter.*

THE STANLEY EXHIBITION.

THE ORIGINALS OF GORDON'S KHARTOUM TELEGRAMS.

Amongst the exhibits at this exhibition are the originals of the three famous telegrams which Gordon sent to English officials from Khartoum, just as the devoted General handed them into the Khartoum telegraph clerk. His messages are in ink, the dates and so on of the official being scribbled in pencil. The first runs:—

> We have arrived safely, and as far as I can judge things up here need no uneasiness. (Signed) GORDON. Date, 18.2.84.

The second is dated 26.2.84, and is addressed to Sir Samuel Baker, at Cairo:—

> By your letter 26 Jan. you are Cairo, hope all well, sorry Suakin business, tell brother heads or tails up here, but will trust.

The third is addressed to the British Minister at Cairo, date 9.3.84:—

> Pardon me if I impress on you that the just-a-little-too-late policy applied to your action will, if continued in, cost you infinitely more in long run than a decided policy, which should be at any rate to extract the garrisons, and then evacuate country after installing Sebehr.

A SIX-WEEKS-OLD LIEUTENANT IN AMERICA.

A Dalziel telegram from Columbus, Ohio, states that, as a token of respect to the memory of the late General Logan "Black Jack,' his little grandson, now six weeks old, has been commissioned First Lieutenant of the Ohio National Guard, the commission to date from the day of the baby officer's birth.

THE TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND AMERICA.

Sir John Macdonald has declined to make any statement in Parliament in regard to the course to be taken by the Dominion Government in respect to a proposition made in the United States Congress that Commissioners be appointed to discuss the commercial reciprocity question in conference with Canadian delegates.—*Dalziel.*

A DIRECT RAILWAY BETWEEN OTTAWA AND NEW YORK.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Flaegler, of the Standard Oil Company, and Dr. Gounal, have paid a visit to Montreal (says a Dalziel despatch) in connection with a projected railway between New York and Ottawa, which will form a direct route connecting Ottawa with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It will be forty miles shorter than any existing route, and will cross the Poughkeepsie Bridge to the west side of the Hudson, and then run into New York over the West Shore Railroad.

OBSTRUCTING AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY SCHEME.

The Commissioners of Public Works at New York (says a Dalziel cablegram) have refused to give permission to the directors of the projected underground railway in this city, to open up streets on the proposed route in order to construct the line. This virtually negatives the whole scheme, and it is probable that the New York Underground Railway Company will be dissolved in the near future.

DEATH WHILE UNDER CHLOROFORM.

A sailor named Campbell, belonging to the steamship *Devonia*, died of heart complaint while under the influence of chloroform at New York yesterday. He was having a finger amputated, which threatened mortification.—*Dalziel.*

NOTHING TO APPROACH "OLYMPIA" IN NEW YORK.

Barnum (says a New York telegram from Dalziel) is seeking for a licence to enclose his show in a monster tent, but it is not likely that he will receive permission from the municipal authorities, as the law forbids any exhibition in the city being held under a tent. It is a problem, therefore, where the great showman will manage to give his show, as there is not a building in all New York that is equal in accommodation and seating-room to the London Olympia.

ANOTHER CASE OF "LA NONA."

A Dalziel's telegram from Klausenburg says:—Anna Lichtenstein, an elderly school teacher, who has just recovered from a severe attack of influenza, fell into a lethargic stupor on Tuesday night, and cannot be awakened. She is falling off rapidly, and will doubtless die of exhaustion, as it is impossible to give her nourishment. The physicians declare it a clear case of "nona." Medical experts are watching at the bedside of the doomed old lady in the interest of science. It is an historical fact that "nona," once before appeared in Germany in an epidemic character. Viethen's "History of Dithmarsch" says:—"Anno 1439 there was a great epidemic. The victims slept three days and three nights, and when they awoke they were struggling with death."

THE VACANCY AT WINDSOR.—MR. GRENFELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the Liberal candidate for Windsor, issued his address to the electors this morning. He is in favour of Local Government for Ireland, one man one vote, the cheapening of land transfer, the re-adjustment of local rates, better dwellings for the working classes, leasehold enfranchisement, allotments and small holdings at reduced rents, and the reformation of the present system of taxation.

EXPERIMENTAL MOBILIZATION OF FRENCH TROOPS.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:—The experiments of the mobilization of the troops in and round Paris were resumed to-day. So far it may be said that they have been successful. A report of the movements will be drawn up and discussed at the War Office.

THE PROFITS OF "GOING CIRCUIT" IN WALES.

What sort of business is keeping the judges away from the London cause lists? This is the report of a Welsh correspondent of a legal contemporary:—In Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Carmarthenshire, only four prisoners for trial; no causes for trial in Pembrokeshire, one in Gardiganshire, and four in Carmarthenshire. "Going circuit" at this rate must be highly profitable!

SAILORS DROWNED IN A SNOWSTORM.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says:—The schooner *H. A. Duncan*, of Gloucester, has lost six of her crew who went out in a small boat and perished in a snowstorm.

THE DIVISION ON MR. LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

Mr. Labouchere's motion in the House of Commons last evening opposing the right of any person to sit and vote in Parliament by right of birth was supported, including tellers, by 107 Gladstonian Liberals, including Mr. John Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir C. Russell, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. G. O. Morgan, Hon. B. Coleridge, Mr. G. G. Leveson-Gower, Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hon. E. B. Portman, and Hon. C. R. Spencer; 30 Irish Nationalists, and following four Liberal Unionists—Messrs. Barclay, Caine, Caldwell, and Richard Chamberlain. The majority which rejected the motion was composed of 183 Conservatives, 19 Liberal Unionists, including Viscount Wolmer, Viscount Baring, Mr. Hobhouse, Hon. W. H. W. Fitzwilliam, and Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, and one Gladstonian Liberal, the Hon. W. H. James.

FUNERAL OF MR. HERBERT, R.A.

This morning the body of the deceased Academician was removed from his house, built by Mr. Pugin, at Kilburn, where it has been constantly watched by a sister of the order of Le Bon Secours and members of the family, to the adjacent Roman Catholic chapel, to which there is a private entrance from the garden. Here a solemn requiem mass (Gregorian) was sung by Father Quested, the Deacon being Father Skinnors and the Sub-Deacon Father McSherry. Thence it was taken to Kensal-green cemetery, and laid in a niche in the wall, by the side of the deceased's wife, who only died five weeks ago, and whose death he never recovered. Father Skinnors said the committal prayer. The mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herbert, Mr. Edward Herbert, and Miss Agnes Herbert. Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Burges, Mr. George Richmond, and many other Royal Academicians were present. Sir Dighton Probyn has written to Mr. Wilfrid Herbert expressing the sympathy of the Prince of Wales with the family and the loss Christian art has sustained by his father's death. A large number of masses for the repose of his soul have been said in many Roman Catholic churches in London and the country, and wreaths and crosses of flowers were sent by many friends.

SIR JAMES WHITEHEAD AS A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

Sir James Whitehead, the Gladstonian candidate for North Westmoreland, has resigned on the grounds of ill-health. If he stands at all it will be for a constituency in connection with which his parliamentary duties would be lighter.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY CONSTITUTION.

The bill to amend the Constitution of the North-West Territory has been submitted to the Senate at Ottawa. By its provisions the dual language system is continued, subject to a proviso that after the next general elections the Territorial Legislature shall regulate the manner in which its proceedings shall be published and recorded. The Prohibitory Liquor Law is maintained. The Legislature is not given the absolute control of the system of education.—*Dalziel.*

THE NEW BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

The Bishops of Australia and Tasmania and the Committee of the Sydney Diocesan Synod, in joint sitting, have elected Dr. Saumarez Smith as Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia.

JEFF DAVIS'S HOUSE AS A CONFEDERACY MUSEUM.

It is probable (says a Richmond telegram to the *New York Herald*) that the late Jefferson Davis's house, known as the White House of the Confederacy, will be converted into a Confederate museum.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

In consequence of disclosures showing that extensive smuggling is being carried on on the Lower St. Lawrence, the Canadian Government proposes to organize a fleet of steam cutters to protect the revenue.

In yesterday's sitting of the Senate a resolution was introduced in favour of cutting a tunnel under the Northumberland Straits to connect Prince Edward Island with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the mainland.

The bill passed by the Manitoba Legislature relating to municipal taxation, which was disallowed by the Dominion Executive Government, has been re-enacted by the Municipal Assembly.

The new Banking Act introduced yesterday in the Dominion Parliament was rendered necessary by the fact that the charters of all Canadian banks expire next year. The Government refuse to adopt the American plan of a guaranteed national currency, and propose instead that all the banks shall form a co-operative guarantee for the issued currency of each individual bank. This proposition excites the greatest opposition from the stronger banks. The Act will compel the Government to audit the accounts of the banks every year.

An interesting report has been forwarded to the Government by Dr. Smith, physician at the leprosy hospital at Tracadie, a village of New Brunswick, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There are twenty patients in the hospital, and there have been three deaths during the past twelve months.—*Dalziel.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CANON BUTLER.

The funeral of the late Rev. Canon George Butler took place on Thursday at Winchester. The body, enclosed from the loving gaze of wife and sons in its last shelter, literally piled with lovely floral wreaths and crosses, the gifts of valued friends was received at the south entrance of the cathedral by the dean and chapter. Mrs. Butler had a place near the violet catafalque. Mr. George Butler stood near his distinguished uncle, the Master of Trinity. The Psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our Refuge," was chanted, and after the lesson had been read and "Rock of Ages" sung, the choir and clergy headed the procession as it moved down the cathedral to the west door singing the touching hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er." The funeral party then drove to the cemetery, where the last offices were performed in the presence of a large gathering.

MIDLAND RAILWAY BILL.—MR. BOLTON'S VICTORY.

The motion of Mr. T. H. Bolton in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, instructing the Committee on the Midland Railway Bill to consider the propriety of requiring the company to provide a public thoroughfare across their works in North St. Pancras, from Leighton-road to Queen's-crescent, was carried by 47 Gladstonian Liberals, 15 Irish Nationalists, 6 Conservatives, and one Liberal Unionist. The following metropolitan members voted for the motion:—Mr. Bartley, Mr. Causton, Mr. Cremer, Mr. Howell, Mr. J. R. Kelly, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. James Rowlands, Sir Charles Russell, and Mr. T. H. Bolton and Mr. R. G. Webster (tellers). The minority against the motion was composed of 42 Conservatives, 9 Liberal Unionists, 9 Gladstonian Liberals (including Mr. John Morley), and one Irish Nationalist. The following metropolitan members voted against the motion:—Mr. Baumann, Sir John Colomb, Sir Robert Fowler, Major-General Goldsworthy, and Mr. Lafone.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN'S ILLNESS.

The medical report of Mr. Justice Stephen's condition is, according to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, far from favourable, and that unless he mends his resignation will be looked for after Easter. The wear and tear of judicial life has caused mental anxiety which nothing but absolute rest can alleviate.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION IN THE PACIFIC.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The Pan-American committee has recommended that West Coast nations should subsidize a line of steamships between San Francisco and Valparaiso, the vessels to call at important intermediate ports.

LORD RANDOLPH AND THE WORKING MEN'S CENSURE.

Lord Randolph Churchill, acknowledging the vote of censure passed upon him by the Paddington Conservative Working Men's Club, says he has no comment to make upon it, further than that he could wish that his views respecting the Parnell Commission were more prevalent. As to the resolution expressing want of confidence in him, his lordship thinks that it was indicative of somewhat hasty judgment and imperfect information, and exhibited a feeling which the future would probably modify. Lord Randolph, in a postscript, adds:—"I wonder how many members of the club who assented to the resolution have had the time or opportunity to read with care the speech on account of which they pass so severe a judgment, and how many contented themselves with taking their opinions from certain organs of the daily press, the most uncertain and wayward of guides in public affairs."

A CLERGYMAN'S OBJECTION TO PAY SCHOOL BOARD RATES.

At Burton-on-Trent, yesterday, the Rev. C. F. Thornewill, vicar of the parish church, attended in answer to a summons for not paying a portion of a poor rate—£1 14*s.* 4*d.*—due from him. The defendant said he objected to pay on principle. He had no objection to pay towards the support of elementary education, but he did object to pay for the so-called religious education of the School Board system. He conscientiously objected to the unsectarian teaching, and consequently objected to pay the portion of the poor's rate due for School Board purposes. Mr. Worthington pointed out that Mr. Thornewill did not object when he was a member of the Board, and the defendant replied that the matter had been maturing in his mind for some time. An order for payment was made.

A WORKMEN'S MAY DAY HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.

The workmen's movement for a holiday on the 1st of May has spread to all the working classes in Vienna, Pesth, the provincial cities of Austria-Hungary and especially the manufacturing towns. The workmen of Vienna will attend a monster fête on the Kahlenberg. Yesterday the administrations of several daily papers in Vienna met to discuss a communication from the compositors, who declare that they will not work on May Day, and as it was found that it was impossible to resist so general a claim, the managers agreed not to publish evening papers on the 1st of May nor morning papers on the 2nd.

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS.

It is proposed to form a "Catholic Vigilance Society," the objects of which will be "to watch for and protest against and (when possible) obtain corrections of such mis-statements and mis-application of words in the daily papers, as calling Roman Catholics exclusively Catholics." The Rev. A. Brinckman, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, Mr. Clode, and Mr. C. Douglas Carnley are the chief promoters of this new venture. The little notice taken of Church matters of interest by papers friendly to the Church as, *e.g.*, the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Morning Post*, will also be remedied as far as possible by simultaneous remonstrances from Churchmen in various parts of the country.

The Indian financial statement was delivered yesterday in the Legislative Council by Sir David Barbour. The revenue is taken at Rx. 84,636,000, and the expenditure at Rx. 82,826,000. A Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that a bill raising the duty on imported spirits from 5 to 6 rupees per gallon was passed.

The Princess Victoria of Wales, accompanied by Miss Knollys, was again present at St. Anne's, Soho, last night, when Bach's Passion Music was sung. Amongst other ladies present were the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and Lady Augusta Noel.

THE CANADIAN (DIRECT) MEAT COMPANY.

CRITICISM IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Dalziel's despatch from Ottawa says :—"In the House of Commons last night Mr. Cartwright asked Sir Hector E. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, to explain his connection with the Canadian Dead Meat Company recently floated in London, which he criticized in severe terms. Sir Hector Langevin stated, in reply, that he joined the company with the approval of the Prime Minister, Sir John Macdonald, so as to promote the company's prospects. He (Sir Hector) had never subscribed for stock, nor had he ever qualified for a director. He had not received either stock, money, or other advantages, nor did he expect to receive any. He never vouched for the statements contained in the prospectus, and knew nothing of the value of the company's concessions. Sir John Macdonald said that Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London, had not been induced to join the company by the fact of Sir Hector Langevin's name being included in the prospectus of the company. Mr. Lauvier also attacked Sir Hector, saying that public men should not allow their names to be connected with schemes of a questionable nature. Mr. Mulock spoke in the same strain, and blamed the High Commissioner for endorsing the scheme.

"THE IMPREGNABLE ROCK OF HOLY SCRIPTURE."

MR. GLADSTONE'S ARTICLE IN "GOOD WORDS."

In the April number of *Good Woods* is the first of Mr. Gladstone's articles upon "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture." The distinguished author says that, although ignorant of Hebrew, he has had opportunities of judgment materially larger than that of a very large portion of the community; and that because of his forty years' earnest study of prehistoric antiquity, and its documents in regard to the Greek race, and of his knowledge of the weaknesses of specialists. The accuracy of the text, the age and authorship of the books, and such a question as whether the closing verses of St. Mark's Gospel have the authority of Scripture must be determined by literary evidence as much as the genuineness of the pretended preface to the Æneid or of a particular stanza in Catullus. Those who believe in a divine revelation as pervading or as contained in the Scriptures, and especially who accept the doctrine of literalism as to the vehicle of that inspiration, have to lay their account with the following (among other) considerations, which it is hard for them to repudiate as inadmissible. There may possibly have been—(1) imperfect comprehension of that which was communicated; (2) imperfect expression of what had been comprehended; (3) lapse of memory in oral transmission; (4) errors of copyists in written transmission; (5) changes with the lapse of time in the sense of words; (6) variations arising from renderings into different tongues; (7) that there are three variant chronologies of the Old Testament.

A NATIONAL PROTESTANT CONGRESS.

"The High Church and Ritualistic parties in the Church of England" (writes an occasional correspondent) "have often taunted their Low Church brethren with an utter want of cohesion, and there is much truth in the charge. For years the Church Association held the field as the most militant organization on the Low Church side. Last summer a new body was formed under the name of the Protestant Churchmen's Alliance, having objects for the most part similar to those of the older association. The two societies are amicable so far as profession goes, but ever since the Alliance was established an acrimonious correspondence has been going on in the ultra Low Church paper regarding it; and no one can suppose that there is any strong affection between the two competitors for the support of Evangelical Churchmen. Now there is a movement which bids fair to split the forces in another direction. Some of the extreme Low Churchmen have been sitting in conference, and have determined to set about arranging a National Protestant Congress, which shall embrace members not only of the Church of England, but of the various Nonconformist bodies. But such gatherings have been held for years under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, so that here again there are two Richmonds in the field. Perhaps, however, these good people are after all only acting up to their name; they must be constantly protesting, if only against one another."

THE OLD GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE NEW.

General von Caprivi has now assumed his functions as Chancellor, and Prince Bismarck is preparing to leave Berlin. It is stated that the Emperor conferred the title of Duke of Lauenburg on his ex-Chancellor without first consulting him, and it is known that on a former occasion the Prince expressed certain scruples when the same or a similar honour was suggested to him by the old Emperor. The *North German Gazette* states that no attempts were ever made from any quarter whatever to retain Prince Bismarck at his post, which is a curious admission from various points of view. Count Herbert Bismarck wishes seriously to resign like his father, but the Emperor is loth to part with him. It remains to be seen in what this diversity of purpose will result.

The *Times* correspondent has positive information to the effect that the alleged difference of opinion between the Emperor and Count Waldersee, his Chief of the Staff, does not exist, and has no other basis but the rash assertion of some credulous simpleton. The relations between the Emperor and the Count continue to be cordial and harmonious in every respect.

Dalziel's Berlin correspondent telegraphs:—"The crisis as regards the position of Count von Waldersee still continues. He has asked the Emperor to relieve him of his post of Chief of the Staff, and if his request is granted he will probably be appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, vacant by the elevation of General Caprivi to the Chancellorship of the Empire. Among those thought likely to succeed to the post of Chief of the Staff mention is made of Count von Haesler (Quarter-Master General) and Lieutenant-General Count von Schlieffen II. von Holleben.

It is reported that Count Herbert Bismarck on tendering his resignation said to the Emperor, "I wish to stand or fall with my father." His Majesty replied, "That is all very well, but I should have thought you would stand or fall with me." He will probably retain office, but if not he may be succeeded by Count Von Lerchenfeld Koefering, the Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin.

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Mr. Burt, M.P., has arrived from Berlin for the purpose of attending a miners' conference which is to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne to-day. He will return to Berlin on Monday.

THE STIRRING LETTER TO THE TZAR.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Tzar has ordered the prosecution commenced of Mdme. Tchebtikova, the author of the extraordinary letter sent to him, to be abandoned.—*Exchange.*

KING MALIETOA AND IMMIGRATION.

According to advices received at Honolulu from Samoa, King Malietoa has issued a proclamation prohibiting native Hawaians from entering the islands. He had previously taken similar action against the Chinese.—*Reuter.*

THE ALLEGED GOUFFE MURDERER IN CALIFORNIA.

The French detectives who are tracking Eyraud, the alleged murderer of M. Gouffé, are confident of his ultimate capture. After his hurried departure from New York, when he left a trunk full of clothes, believed to be Gouffé's, behind him, he went to Montreal, and there he pawned a ring, also identified as having belonged to Gouffé. From Montreal the suspected murderer has been traced to the Red River country, thence to California, where he is now in hiding, unless he has continued his flight into Mexico, which is not improbable.—*Dalziel.*

CREDULITY EXTRAORDINARY.

A Dalziel's telegram from San Francisco says :—A mad preacher, named Erickson, has delivered a prophecy that San Francisco, Okeland (California), and New York will be destroyed by earthquake on April 14. His believers, who are quite numerous, are becoming alarmed as the date for the fulfilment of the prophecy approaches, and are removing to the hills. Daily prayer meetings are being held to avert the disaster, and many of Erickson's credulous followers are disposing of their goods at an "alarming sacrifice." Yesterday a man sold a fine property assessed at £2,000 for £1,300, and the furniture of a nine-roomed house for £13. Another gave away several loads of wood which he was unable to take with him.

Sir James Hannen will not sit again until after Easter.

Sir James Kitson will not contest the Central Division of Leeds at the next election.

The Canadian trade returns for the eight months' fiscal year show an increase in exports of £1,880, and in imports of £1,440,000.—*Exchange.*

Dr. R. Spence Watson, of Newcastle, has declined to contest Ashton-under-Lyme at the next election.

Mr. B. T. Williams, Q.C., died in Carmarthen Asylum yesterday, after five years' illness. He was at one time member for the Carmarthen Boroughs.

The returns of the membership in the Society of Friends have been completed, in preparation for the annual gathering of the body. They show a general continuation of the increase which has been experienced of late years.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCE GEORGE IN BERLIN.

AN AFTER-DINNER SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived in Berlin yesterday and, as stated yesterday, had a magnificent reception. At the gala dinner given by the Emperor last evening, in the White Hall of the Palace, the Prince of Wales escorted the Empress to table, and sat on the left of the Emperor, who took in the Princess Frederick Charles, as the Empress Frederick was too unnerved to be present. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of his Prussian Blücher Hussars, and the Emperor that of a full Admiral of the British Navy. General von Caprivi sat opposite the Prince, between Sir Edward Malet and Lord Londonderry, with whom he conversed very frequently. The dinner was accompanied by music performed by the bands of the Hussar Guards and the Fusilier Guards. Only English and German music was played. The Prince of Wales drank to Count Moltke, General von Caprivi, and Sir Edward Malet, and the Emperor to the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, his uncle, Count Moltke, and the Ambassadors.

Shortly before dessert was served, his Majesty rose, and addressed the Prince of Wales to the following purport :—

Your Royal Highness,—I am very glad to welcome you here, not only for your own sake, but also as the representative of your illustrious mother, Queen Victoria of England. I am reminded of the splendid reception which I met with in England last year, and of the great amiability and kindness of her Majesty Queen Victoria, who appointed me a full Admiral of the British Fleet. The appointment was a fresh proof of the intimate relations of the British Fleet and the German Army. I, therefore, most heartily welcome your Royal Highness as the bearer of the messages of your Royal mother, the Queen of England, and also because I have the honour and pleasure to see you in the uniform of that regiment of my Prussian Hussars which bears the name of the great Prussian General Blücher, who, in conjunction with Wellington, defeated the enemy of European peace. I propose the health of her Majesty the Queen of England, your mother and my grandmother, in whose veins the mixture of English and German blood attains its highest perfection. And I also propose the health of your Royal Highness, one of the first officers of the English Army in your capacity of Field Marshal, hoping that the united British Fleet and German Army will preserve the peace of Europe. I drink to her Majesty your mother, and yourself, and the continuance of the friendly relations between England and Germany.

After a few minutes, the Prince of Wales rose and replied in German. He said that he was greatly gratified at the splendid reception accorded him in Berlin, a city which he had seen for the first time about thirty-two years ago, and which he hoped to see again often. He added that he was greatly pleased at the excellent bearing of the troops who were ordered to receive him, and that he had telegraphed his gratification to the Queen his mother. He hoped that he would often be able to return to Berlin, and it would always give him pleasure to drink the healths of their Majesties. He concluded by raising his glass to the Emperor and Empress and the prosperity of Germany.

THE LONDON LIBERAL MEMBERS' BILL FOR THE RATING OF GROUND VALUES.

A bill to provide for amendment of rating in respect of permanent improvements in the metropolis has been introduced by Messrs. Montagu, Beaufoy, Sydney Buxton, Causton, Cremer, Howell, Lawson, O. V. Morgan, Pickersgill, James Rowlands, and James Stuart. The object of the bill is to charge, as in the case of a sewers rate, upon the freehold or inheritance of the land within the metropolis, the capital sums now due or hereafter to become due in respect of loans raised or hereafter to be raised, with the previous sanction of the Treasury or of the Local Government Board, after full investigation as to the class and nature of the work, and exclusively applied to carrying out permanent improvements. The Select Committee on Metropolitan Local Government (1866) reported "that nearly the whole of its (the late Metropolitan Board of Works) expenditure and obligations have been incurred for the purpose of supplying wants arising from the defects of former administration of the affairs of the metropolis, and of effecting permanent improvements which have tended to increase the value of property in the metropolis." They conclude : "Your Committee therefore recommend that in any arrangement of the fundamental resources of the Metropolitan Board, a portion of the charge for permanent improvements and works shall be borne by the owners of property within the metropolis, the rate being in the first instance paid by the occupier, and subsequently deducted from his rent, as is now provided in regard to the general property tax." The machinery by which it is proposed to give effect to this principle of local taxation is to take out of the amounts raised by any rating authority in the metropolis such sum now included therein as represents borrowed capital or annual instalments for its repayment, and to substitute in lieu thereof a metropolitan improvement rate, to be collected as a fixed charge from the occupier, as in the case of land tax. The occupier paying the same shall be entitled to deduct the amount from any rent payable by him to his superior in titler and each successive owner of any interest less than the fee simple shall have this power. All contracts whereby this rate is shifted upon the occupier or the owner of any intermediate interest are declared void.

"HA! HA! THE WOOIN' O'T."

A Dalziel's telegram from Ritchie, West Virginia, says :—Jacob Reffneer, a prosperous farmer in this neighbourhood, who is ninety years of age, walked on Tuesday last a distance of 20 miles to the home of a widow named Mrs. Ray. He introduced himself to her, proposed marriage, and within half an hour was accepted. He then walked with her to this town, a distance of six miles, and the couple were joined in the bonds of matrimony.

LATEST FROM THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

The Technical Sub-Committee appointed by the late Maritime Committee for the discussion of reserved points met yesterday to consider an important proposal, according to which the international intelligence offices to be established at Zanzibar, Jeddah, and elsewhere, shall be reinforced by a Central International Office sitting at Brussels. The Belgian capital would thus become a kind of anti-slavery Greenwich, observing the progress of anti-slavery measures. The Brussels correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* learns on good authority that the Dutch delegates have been instructed to oppose the duty of 50 francs per hectolitre on spirits imported into Africa, proposed by England. They say it would kill the trade outright, being equivalent to 200 per cent. The Dutch will propose to substitute a 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. They will also object to any kind of import duty being raised in the Congo basin, where the Berlin Conference of 1885 guaranteed free trade; but will propose as a substitute an equivalent local tax, or *impôt de consommation*, on liquors sold and drunk. The expression of English public opinion on the subject is awaited anxiously.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.—NEW MEMBERS.

The committee of this club yesterday elected the following gentlemen to be members of the club under the terms of Rule II., which provides for the annual election of a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services :—Mr. W. J. Courthope, Sir John Kirk, M.D., G.C.M.G., F.R.S., and Sir William Turner, M.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

THE RUSKIN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

To the newly formed Ruskin Society of London Mr. W. G. Collingwood, M.A., last evening delivered a lecture at the London Institution on "The Art Theories of Reynolds and Ruskin." Mr. Collingwood regarded Reynolds as the illustrious exponent of the old conventionalism which generalized Nature, and Ruskin as the exponent of the modern spirit which makes an analysis of Nature and truthfully records the result. Reynolds was the last champion of the Renaissance; Ruskin represents a change which extended the scope and revolutionized the method of study. The new society, Mr. Collingwood insisted, ought not to exist for the worship of Ruskin, but should consist of those who wished to accept him as a leader in their studies. No student or body of students could gain anything by adopting Ruskin's opinions; their business was to catch his spirit. Plain living and high thinking was the text, the all in all, of the master's teaching.

A LAD OF TWELVE SHOOTS HIS COMRADE.

A Joilet (Illinois) telegram to Dalziel says :—This town was yesterday the scene of a shocking juvenile tragedy. Tommy Wineman, a boy of twelve, had a slight quarrel with another little boy of eleven, about a game at marbles, and in a fit of passion he shot his little playmate dead with a pistol.

CENTRAL HALL OF HORTICULTURE FOR LONDON.

The movement in favour of the establishment of a Central Hall of Horticulture in London progresses rapidly. Lord Rothschild's promise of a subscription of £1,000 towards the cost has created fresh interest in the effort, and many well-known horticulturists, amateur and professional, have as a consequence given evidence of their practical sympathy. It is hoped (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says) to make the hall a national centre of horticultural education.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—NO SPECIAL FEATURE.—TONE STEADY.

There is not quite so strong a demand for money in the open market as was the case yesterday, and the quotation for short loans is about 3¼ per cent. The action of the Bank of England in lending at its official minimum till the release of the dividends will relieve the market to a considerable extent, as 4 per cent. for money for speculative purposes is by no means an onerous rate. The discount inquiry is small, and the charge for the negotiation of three months' bank paper is now 2¾ to 2⅞ per cent., though the lower figure is not generally quoted.

As usual on the last day of the week, there is little disposition to enter into fresh speculative transactions, and on the Stock Exchange values have not moved to any appreciable extent. Consols and other Home Government Funds are quiet without material alteration, while in the Home Railway market the changes are slight. Caledonian, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, and North-Eastern have all been a little offered, and show a reduction of ⅛, but the stocks of the Underground lines have been bought, and exhibit an improvement of ¼. Foreign Government Bonds are inactive and scarcely changed. Further advices from Buenos Ayres report another decline in the gold premium to 154 per cent. American Railroads are generally higher, though not to any considerable extent. The principal advance is that of ¾ in Louisville and Nashville shares, other changes not exceeding ¼. Trunks are ⅛ to ¼ better, and Mexican First Preference has risen ¼. Mining and Miscellaneous securities are neglected at the moment.

The Monte Video Tramways Company (Limited) is formed to acquire a concession for working a line of tramways in Monte Video. Its share capital is £100,000, in £1 shares, applications for which are now invited. An issue is also announced of £50,000 debentures, in multiples of £50, and bearing interest at £6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The debentures will form a first charge on the property and assets of the company, and will be paid off in twenty-five years (with interest to date of payment off) by half-yearly drawings out of a redemption fund provided for that purpose. The proposed line of tramways will extend about seven miles.

Writing on the Kaffir crash the *Rialto* remarks that there is hardly a mine in the Randt four years old, and in the interval five or six hundred companies at least must have been floated. Happily most of them got no further than Johannesburg or Cape Town, and now they are dying off like midges in a frost. Not more than one in five of them got the length of Hatton-garden or Capel-court, and active dealing was limited to perhaps fifty or sixty. Every one of them has, at one time or another, commanded a fancy premium, from 100 to 4,000 per cent. Taken overhead they were dealt in during the boom on the basis of seven or eight times their par value. One way or another the Kaffir craze will, before it is completely liquidated, have cost this country many millions. It may be doubted if twenty millions would pay the bill.

The new Three-and-a-half per Cent. Queensland Loan has been placed very successfully. The amount asked for was £2,264,734, and the applications amounted to £6,221,800, at prices varying from £100 to £97 (the minimum). Tenders at £97 13*s.* 6*d.* receive about 68 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the Stock is £97 16*s.* 7*d.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.—Crédit Foncier of Mauritius, 7*s.* 6*d.* per share making, with the interim dividend, 7½ per cent. for 1889 ; Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company, 4 per cent. for the year ; Clarke, Nicholls, and Coombs (Limited), at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the half-year ; and Barcelona Tramways, 5*s.* per share (final), making 5 per cent. for the year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 6,000 bales. Futures opened at from half a point to one advance.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) Money	97⅛	¼
Do. Account	97 5/16	7/16
Do. 1905	99	½
New 2½ per Cents.	94½	5
Local Loans Stock	102¼	¾
India 3½ per Cents.	107	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71¼	½xd
Egyptian Guar.	100	1
Bk. of England St.	330	3 xd
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111¼	¾
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	101¾	2¼
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent.	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	112	⅛
Manchester 4 p. c.	125	8
COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95½	6½
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	109½	10½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 p c Ins.	107	8
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10
N.S Wales Ins 1933	112	14
„ 3½ 1924	101½	2½
NewZlnd 4 p.c. Cons.	107½	8½
Queenslnd 4 p.c. Ins.	109½	10½
S. Austln. 4 p.c. Reg.	107	8 x
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W. Austrlia 4 p.c. Ins.	108	10
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	73½	4½
Do. 3½ p.c. Extn.	58½	9½
Do. Cedulas A	39	40
Do. „ B	38½	39½
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver	73	5
Brazilian 4½ 1888	86	7
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	76½	7
Do. „ (partly pd)	12	11 dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	93	100
„ Cedulas "I"	30½	1½
„ „ "J	29½	30½
Bulgarian	89½	90½
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	102	4
Costa Rica A	90	2
„ „ B	87	9
Ecuador, New	23¾	4¼
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	4¼
Do. Unified	94⅛	⅜
Egypt. Preference	104⅞	5⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	84⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87½	8
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104¼	¾
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4	89⅝	90
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	74½	5
Hung. Gold Rentes	85½	¾
Italian	91	¼
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95	⅛
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	17	¼
Do. 6 p. c.	20¼	½
Portuguese	62¾	3
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93½	4
Spanish 4 p. c.	73	¼
Turkish, 1854	102	4
Conv. A	40	½xd
Do. B	24¼	½xd
Do. D	17 13/16	15/16
4½ p. c. 1871	95¾	7¼
5 p. c. Defence	102	½
5 p. c. Priority	95	7 xd
Uruguay Unified	72⅝	3
Do. 6 p. c. 1888	85½	6
Virginia Funded	45	6
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Brighton Ordinary	155	7
Do. A	150½	¾
Chatham Ordinary	23	¼
Do. Preference	109	½
Caledonian	122⅝	⅞
Great Eastern	84⅞	5⅛
Great Northern	121	3
Do. A	101½	2½
estern	161⅝	⅞
Hull and Barnsley.	37	½
Lanc. and York.	120	1
North Western	176¼	½
South Western	150½	1½
Manch. and Sheff.	87	9
Do. A	45⅜	⅝
Metro. Consolidated	75½	6
Do. District	29¾	30¼
Midland	142	¼
North Brit. Pref.	78½	¾
Do. Def.	60⅜	⅝
North Eastern	164⅜	⅝
North Stafford	110	12
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	102⅞	3⅛
Taff Vale	75	8
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	74⅝	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	32½	3
Chic. Mil. and St. P!	70½	¾
Denver & R. Grande	15⅜	⅝
Do. Preference	47	½
Illinois Shares	117	18
Lake Shore	110	½
Louis & Nash	87¼	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	½
N.Y. Central Shares	110¼	¾
New York Ontario	18⅛	⅜
N. Y. Erie Shares	26	¼
Do. Second Mort.	104	½
Norfolk & West. Pref	62½	3
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M	33⅜	⅝
North Pacific Pref.	74¼	¾xd
Ohio & Mississippi	20¾	1¼
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¼	¾
Phil & Read Sh.	20⅜	⅝
Union Pacific Sh	64⅜	⅝
Wabash Preferred	31¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	50½	1½
Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅝	¾
Do. First Pref.	72½	¾
Do. Second Pref.	49	¼
Do. Third Pref.	26⅞	7⅛
Do. Guaranted	77	¼
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	⅜
Do. First Pret.	118¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73	½
Mexican Central	72¾	3¼
Mexican National	54	6
Lombardo-Venetian	11 1/16	3/16
Nitrate Railway	15⅞	16⅛
Taltal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosaric	158	62
Do. Great Southern	179	84
Central Argentine	137	42
S. Paulo (Braz.)	44	6
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	23	4
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	½
London and County	88	90
Lloyds	27½	8½
Lon. and Westmtr.	70	1
London Joint Stock	40½	1½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56½	7½
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A.	54	5
Union of London	41½	2½
National Discount	11¼	¾
TRUSTS.		
Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	110	14
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7
Stock Conversion	1½	¾
South African Gold	2⅛	⅜
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6	½
MINING & LAND.		
Indian Con. Gold	2/3	2/9
Mysore Gold	6⅛	⅜
Ooregum Gold	2⅛	¼
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry	6⅛	⅜
Rio Tinto	15 13/16	15/16
Tharsis	4⅜	⅝
Montana	1	⅛
De Beers	16⅛	⅜
Griqualand West	5⅝	⅞
New Jagersfontein.	11¼	¾
City and Suburban.	5½	¾
Jumper's Gold	6⅜	⅝
Jubilee	4¼	¾
Robinson	2⅞	3⅛
Salisbury	4¾	5
Sutherland Reef	3⅛	¾
S. Afcn. Exploratn	18¾	19¼
Do. New	1⅛	⅜pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	3⅞	4
Exploring Co.	15	16
Oceana Land	8⅛	⅜
Southern Land	par	¼pm
Transvaal Land	⅜	⅝pm
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE		
Anglo-American	49	50
Do. Preferred	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	12½	¾
Direct United States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	14	¼
Do. Extension	14	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	8½	¾
National Telephone	5⅛	⅜
OMNIBUS AND TRAM		
Lon. Gen. Om.	175	85
London Road Car	5¼	¾
London Street	12	½
London Tramways	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18½	19
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	209	14
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall	161	5
Tarapaca	9¼	⅜
West Middlesex	260	5
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	246	9
Imp. Continental	217	22
South Metropolitan	280	5
Do. B	224	8
Do. C	230	40
London Electric	2⅞	3¼
Metrpltan Electric	5¾	6
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp's	7⅛	⅜
Bell's Asbestos	12⅜	⅝
Guinness and Co.	342½	5
Hotchkiss	5¼	½
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	1⅞	2¼
Bryant and May	13⅜	¼
Eastman's Ord	15⅞	16⅛
Elmore's Copper, &c	6¼	½
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅝
Liverpool Nitrate	11	13
Colorado Nitrate	3½	4
Primitiva Nitrate	14½	¾
Rosario	2½	3¼
San Pablo	3⅜	4
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
San Donato	2¾	3¼
Tamarugal	2	½
Salt Union Shares	11¼	½xd
P. and O. Steam Def.	196	200
Royal Mail Steam	70	3
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	91	⅛
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	32	4

THE LIVERPOOL DOCK STRIKE.

The expected settlement of the labour dispute at the Liverpool docks has caused numbers of the strikers to return to work. Now that the question of working with non-union men has in effect been abandoned by the union, there is a feeling among shipowners in favour of making concessions on the questions of night-work and meal hours.

The smiths in her Majesty's dockyard at Sheerness have decided to petition the authorities for an increase of pay on the ground that the present rates are considerably lower than those paid by private firms.

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

Saturday Morning.

Several correspondents send copies of an egregious circular, touting for members on behalf of an institution calling itself "The Primrose Club," which, apparently, is being distributed broadcast to everybody, along with charitable appeals, income-tax duns, and advertisements of cheap coal. Liberal or Tory, so long only as you hold "an official or professional position" (there is an encouraging elasticity about that latter phrase) you are invited to put down a modest guinea and become a member. What precisely is the nature of the club which is thus sending forth into the highways and ditches that its table may be filled the secretary's seductive letter does not particularize. The recipient is informed, however, that "the Cinderella Dances will be continued at Willis's Rooms;" and a further sentence, with a Conservatism more conservative of the English Constitution than of the English language, adds that "members are entitled to three tickets for each dance, one for himself and two for ladies."

⁂

With the attraction thus held out of a whole season of cheaply genteel "hops," with vague suggestions of golden possibilities of hob-nobbing with his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., and no less than "2,200 Officers of Army and Navy, 470 Magistrates, and 620 Clergymen," a select list of greater guns and minor canons being specially enumerated, it is not surprising to hear that the enterprising committee expect the "Primrose Club" to "rank as one of the most important Conservative institutions in the metropolis." It is clear that the immense reserves of snobbery in our national character capable of exploitation for party purposes have not been fully worked out by the Primrose League, a special Habitation of which (his "Grace the Duke," &c., &c., being "Ruling Councillor") is to be formed from among this band of co-workers in the same productive field. It is to be hoped that all those social aspirants who avail themselves of this distinctly cheap opportunity of rubbing shoulders (they and their "two ladies") with rural deans, rear-admirals, and other ascending magnates up to the very fringe of ducal glory, will remember to vote straight on the Ruling Councillor's ticket at election time.

⁂

Visitors to the National Gallery during the next few days will be surprised to find that the "Ansidei Madonna" has disappeared. The frame is in its place, and the glass; but the famous Raphael itself is gone. The taxpayer need not, however, be greatly alarmed. The picture has not been abstracted from its frame, like Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." A small crack recently declared itself in the picture, and it has been removed for restoration. As the picture cost more than £14 per square inch, it is to be hoped that the damage has not gone far.

⁂

Carlyle did not believe in "penny editors." In his day the penny paper was the typical achievement of popularizing enterprise, the crown and sum of all endeavours to get at the minds and pockets of the masses. To-day the penny editor is the rule, the threepenny a mere exception; and it may be doubted if we shall not yet see the *Times* not merely a penny, but a halfpenny, or even a farthing print. Even among weeklies the halfpenny sheet has begun to be provided for those to whom a halfpenny saved is a consideration. The newest recruits in this field are a couple of rivals for the place of "a halfpenny *Tit-Bits*." The *Ha'porth* is first in the field—twelve pages of not quite half the size of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, filled with matter pretty much the same sort which has been lining Mr. Newnes's pockets for so many years. The *Ha'porth's* first number also begins the odd plan of reprinting "Pickwick" week by week. Then there is Mr. Grove's halfpenny *Tit-Bits*, which is soon to come out under the well-chosen title of "Short Cuts," and is to lead off with a brief paper by Lord Randolph Churchill on Temperance (not in public speaking).

⁂

Cannot something be done for the statue of the Prince in the Albert Memorial? He is a regular Janus in his double-sidedness. Seen from the west he is very glorious; but the east side of him, or, to speak more respectfully, the left side of him, is grotesquely dirty. The east winds of March have come straight from the City, and have deposited layers of smoke and soot on his gilded leg. His face is piebald, the London side of it toned to something duller than old gold. He suffers also from Nature as well as from manufactures. The rich canopy that should be his protection adds to his misfortunes. The sparrows build above him. It sounds poetical, but is attended with results unforeseen by the artist. If the marble work of the podium is to be overhauled, the statue might be subjected at the same time to the detersive influences of any of those numerous soaps whose qualities are insisted on in the many omnibuses that roll daily by the Albert Memorial.

⁂

I wonder what reason there is for supposing that the very interesting note signed "Buonaparte," which, with two others, was sold for £25 10*s.* at Mr. Abraham Hayward's sale, is a genuine autograph? A friend of mine has the identical letter in his collection, and has always considered his copy genuine. Which, then, is the original? Perhaps neither.

⁂

"The Captain Bond 'Stretton' (12th Lancers) whom you report as present at Lord Louth's marriage is," writes a correspondent, "Captain Bond Shelton, the uncle of Lord Louth. He is, or rather was, the young cornet of dragoons who, when the ill-fated *Birkenhead* struck on the rock (1852), helped to save the women and children, and when this was done, marshalled his men on deck, formed them into line, and went down with them firing a Royal salute. The men all perished, but he was picked up by a stray boat after long suffering in the water. The then King of Prussia, the grandfather of the present Emperor of Germany, when he heard of this deed, ordered a parade of 100,000 men at Berlin, and had the account publicly read as a record of military heroism."

⁂

The committee of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury, have hit on what is believed to be a new idea, and is certainly a very pretty idea, for the laying of the foundation-stone of a new wing which is to be laid next Wednesday. The stone is to be laid, and all the customary solemnities gone proudly through, not by any grandee with a handle to his or her name, not by any grown-up person at all, but by one of the little ones who are now being cared for within the walls of the hospital itself.

⁂

What is all this stuff which, on the very brink of the twentieth century, a gentleman with the imposing title of "Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., F.G.S., Pres. Inst. Civ. Engineers," has been yarning out to the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association at Exeter Hall? For Sir John Coode, the Working Man's Lord's Day's Rest does not by any means include any Working Man's Lord's Day's Recreation. And against the worthy exertions in this line of the National Sunday League he fulminates all Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, the Law, and the Prophets. If we don't keep the Sabbath Day holy, in the lugubrious style of holiness affected by Sir John Coode—if we dare to diversify solemn vacuity by a look at a picture gallery or a stroll through a museum—we might just as well wipe out, he assures us, the commandments against theft and murder.

⁂

Then that worthy soul, Sir Robert Fowler, joined in the chorus with a jeremiad about the "Continental Sunday." But what the wicked Sunday League want is surely not so much the Continental as the Colonial Sunday—the Australian, for instance, on which shops are closed and work is stopped as strictly as in Scotland, but church and chapel adjourn almost *en masse* to parks and other places of innocent recreation. But perhaps Sir Robert would prefer the American Sunday, as embodied in some of the old Puritan survivals in laws of Sunday observance. One in Vermont for instance, prescribes under a fine that no one shall visit from house to house, except from motives of humanity or charity, or use any game, sport, or play from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday. However, the Courts of Indiana have held that "selling a cigar to one who has contracted the habit of smoking is a work of necessity."

A MODERN MASTER AND HIS PUPILS.

A REVIEW OF THE HERKOMER SCHOOL AT BUSHEY.

From the third annual report, which has just been issued, by the Council of the Herkomer School we glean the following brief history of the famous little settlement at Bushey.

The school was opened in November, 1883, and work was begun with thirty-three students. At this time the students all had to belong to the Life Class, and were required to join for the full session of nine months. During the first year there were a good many changes in the details of teaching and management. However, considerable ability was shown in the cases of a few of the students, the promise of whose future success has been fully realized in later years. At the commencement of the new session, in October, 1884, the number of students had increased to thirty-six. In October, 1885, two important alterations were made in the original scheme. (1) Up to this period all the students had studied from the life in an advanced form, and the character of the work required to be submitted in order to obtain admission was found to be so high as to shut out a large number of students. It was also found that many of the students had contracted bad methods of work in the course of their studies elsewhere. It was at last decided to form another class, the students of which should be called "preliminary students," who would undergo a course of more elementary study than that provided in the Life Class, with a view to ultimate promotion. A number of students were admitted under this arrangement, and the results have fully justified it. (2) Students were enabled to join for a term of three months at a time. This has proved of great service to many who could not join for a whole session.

During the session commencing in October, 1886, the first steps were taken to increase public interest in the institution. From that time, although there have been difficulties, success has been assured, and the members have now the satisfaction of knowing that the institution is self-supporting. The number of students attending the classes has risen from the time of the incorporation of the school—from forty-two at the April term, 1887, to sixty-eight at the April term, 1889; and the Council have now, owing to the continued demands for admission, decided to increase the maximum number of students to seventy—the number actually attending during the current term. The council add that their work during the year has not been arduous; and it is pleasant to read that they attribute the smooth working of the institution to the *esprit de corps* shown by the students.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

The Duke of Manchester died in Naples last evening at half-past seven. His illness was at first dysentery. Latterly peritonitis set in. Very shortly before receiving from Naples the special telegram announcing his death, we had one stating that, though the patient's conditon was very serious, the doctor hoped he might recover. The Duchess had then arrived, and other members of his family were on the way.

The late Duke was born in 1823, and married in July, 1852, the Countess Louise Fredericke Auguste, daughter of the Comte d'Alton of Hanover, by whom he has had two sons and three daughters. He was an old-fashioned Tory, and a man of simple tastes, whose chief interests were military and agricultural rather than political. Kimbolton Castle is a magnificent place, and the Duke's horses and troop of yeomanry were always the admiration of the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Hartington, and many other visitors. Lord Hartington, it may be mentioned, was at Kimbolton when the news came of the breaking out of the war between France and Germany, he being a member of the Cabinet. The Duke had travelled much as a young man, and was familiar with the Continent, as also with South Africa, of which he was very fond. There is a private chapel at Kimbolton Castle, connected with which is a very extensive library containing some theological and historical volumes of great value. Notwithstanding his somewhat bluff manner the Duke was liked by the tenantry and poor from the kindly interest he took in their concerns. Even the poachers had a good word for his Grace. The feature, however, of the Duke's career was the marked contrast between his pursuits and those of the Duchess. The Duke loved every blade of grass, every tree and flower on his ancestral domain, and cared nothing for London life in its modern developments. Lord Mandeville succeeds to the title, but the estates are heavily mortgaged.

MUSICAL MEMS.

It is now certain that the present series of orchestral performances of Bach's Passion Music (St. John) at St. Ann's, Soho, will be the last. The service on the afternoon of Good Friday will be especially well rendered, Herr Hollmann playing the viola da gamba obbligato to the pathetic air, "It is finished," on the violoncello, and the choir being specially reinforced for the occasion.

It is a sign of the lack of substantial appreciation of these sources that, though as many as fifteen hundred people are sometimes in this church at one of these services, the offertory seldom exceeds £15, about twopence a head! This is the only source from which the expense of the services can be defrayed.

Among the candidates for the vacant Gresham Professorship of Music the name of Mr. W. H. Cummings is very freely spoken of as likely to be the fortunate candidate. Should the choice fall on him the election will be most happy, for not only is Mr. Cummings an able musician, but, what is more important, an excellent lecturer, and a man of catholic opinions. Mr. Bannister has retired from the contest in his favour. Dr. Bridge and Mr. Armbruster are also among the candidates.

Bach's concerto for two violins will be repeated at the Popular Concerts this afternoon. The executants are Mdme. Néruda and Herr Joachim. It seems a pity that with so many beautiful duets written by Spohr for his instrument the directors of these concerts are content to repeat the Bach concerto—magnificent as it is—so often.

The chief item of interest at the Crystal Palace to-day is the concert-overture "Im Frühling," by Goldmark, which will be given for the first time at Sydenham. Sir Charles Hallé will play the solo part in Beethoven's C minor pianoforte concerto (No. 3), and Miss Lehmann will sing. Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" is to be performed next Saturday, with Miss Annie Marriott, Mr. Henry Piercy, and Mr. Watkin Mills in the solo parts.

Mr. F. H. Cowen was yesterday in Manchester for the first rehearsal under his direction of "Thorgrim," his new Scandinavian opera, which is to be one of the "war horses" of the forthcoming Carl Rosa season in London.

The German Reed's entertainment closes to-day until Easter Monday. The recess will be chiefly occupied with rehearsals of a new first piece, entitled "Carnival Time," by Mr. Malcolm Watson, to music by Mr. Corney Grain. Mr. Grain will also introduce a new musical sketch, which he calls "Tommy at College," on Bank Holiday.

A CONCERT IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

A very interesting concert will be given in St. James's Hall on the 13th of June. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which is doing such good service under the energetic direction of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, is sadly in need of money to carry on its ever-increasing work. During the past year its funds have been more than doubled; but the increase does not keep pace with the growth of the work all over the country. To aid on the cause, the ladies connected with the Society, headed by Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck, are organizing a grand morning concert at St. James's Hall. The performance will be a brilliant one. Mdme. Albani, Mdme. Patey, Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, Mrs. Mary Davies, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Foli, and Herr Wolff have kindly promised to give their services, and several other great artistes will also take part in the concert. The committee numbers over fifty of the most influential ladies in London, and the patronage of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the other lady members of the Royal family has been secured. Thanks to the warm interest shown in the concert by the ladies of the committee, the movement has been taken up by society, and the gathering in St. James's Hall will be one of the most gay and fashionable to be seen during the season. Though the circulars announcing the concert and the tickets are not yet printed, the hon. secretary is already besieged with applications for tickets, both from those anxious to aid the concert, and to be present among an audience that will include in its number the Princess of Wales, and all the best-known ladies of London society.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bell Scholarships for 1890 have been awarded—1, to John Carlyon Vavasour Durrell, foundation scholar of Clare College; 2, to Edward Arthur Dunn, of Pembroke College, and Frederick Farewell Sanigear Williams, scholar of Jesus College. The Abbott Scholarship for 1890 has been awarded to Alfred Herbert Cherrill, of Pembroke College. Both the above scholarships are given to undergraduates during their first year of residence, and to sons or orphans of clergymen, if any such present themselves, who are properly qualified. The examinations include both mathematics and classics, being conducted by the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and two members of the Senate appointed by grace thereof. May we remind M.A.'s that their books have to be returned to the University library by Tuesday, March 25? The library will reopen on Friday, March 28.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the holding of the annual Public Schools Volunteer Review and Field Day at Aldershot on Tuesday next. The volunteers will number about one thousand five hundred of all ranks, and will be drawn from fifteen public schools.

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MEND IT OR END IT?

Last Night in the Commons. By an Observer.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Kelly will respond to the appeal made by the First Lord during questions yesterday, and remove his block from the second reading of Sir John Lubbock's Half-holiday Bill. Mr. Kelly has neither the schoolboy grace nor the bovine abandon of Dr. Tanner, and may therefore regard as vain the hope that he will be able to emulate, in relation to English social questions, the attitude of that politician towards the Union. But the First Lord is as eager to apply the whip as is Mr. Kelly to apply the drag; and he threatened us with the loss of Good Friday and Easter Monday unless the Tithes Bill had passed its second reading by Maundy Thursday. It will surely be an extreme measure to defy the Church's doctrines in order to benefit the Church's pocket, and it is to be hoped that even the laymen of the House of Commons may unite to resist Mr. Smith's ecclesiastical laxity.

Wit and Wisdom.

Then came Mr. Labouchere with that hardy annual—the motion for the elimination of the hereditary principle in the constitution of the House of Lords. Whether because his subject was stale, or because his thoughts have been occupied of late by other matters, Mr. Labouchere was scarcely up to his usual form. The House smiled wearily at all his old buffooneries—his profession of faith as unique and only believer in Mr. Balfour's philosophy, and his light dismissal of Imperial Federation, with sneers at the "Marquis of the Cape of Good Hope" and the "Earl of New Zealand," &c., &c., but rarely cheered his arguments. And yet he made some good points. His leaders were converted, he said; but he brought forward his motion "to keep their memory green," and to give to Liberal electors the "good tidings of great joy" that the House of Commons was with them on this matter. He disclaimed all sympathy with "the blacksheep company." "I hate all hereditary legislative sheep whether black or white;" the private character of peers, as of members, only concerned themselves; a bad peer that votes straight is better than the most virtuous peer that votes wrong, and much in the same Laboucherian style. Mr. Gladstone listened with hand to ear and looked grave. He never responds to this mood in the leader below the gangway. Then Mr. Labouchere turned to Mr. Morley. If he had used his phrase, "mend it or end it," to prove by a *reductio ad absurdum* the necessity of ending it, he agreed; but if Mr. Morley's alternate "mending" scheme—that the best Peers should be drawn off by the Commons—was meant seriously, he objected to it as "a Rip van Winkle proposal," savouring of the "Dilly, Dilly, come and be killed" kind, and as equally bad for both Houses. In fact, Mr. Morley was not brave enough for the times. To destroy the House of Lords they must not hesitate to threaten to create a fresh batch of peers—though, of course, he said, with a sardonic smile, no member on his side of the House would be found ready to enter the Upper House after their definite anathematization of the principles on which it is based—and the only alternative to abolishing an Assembly which had come to be a mere committee of the Carlton Club was to institute another committee of the National Liberal Club to supervise the legislation of the Tories. Democracy was now a reality, and would not stand this imposture any longer, &c.

Horatius Holds the Bridge.

After a very pedagogic little oration from Mr. Atherley Jones—to which only a jury could have listened—Mr. Bernard Coleridge added to the strength of the indictment against the House of Lords by pointing out that it never acted as a real check in cases of hasty and unwise legislation—as, for instance, the Ecclesiastical Tithes Bill. Hitherto the silence of the Tories had only been broken by a few querulous remarks from Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, but the hybristic defiance of the young Radical lions at last began to take effect below the Tory gangway, where the question awakens keen interest among the young Tory lordlings. At last arose their Horatius Cocles in the Hon. George Curzon, who on these occasions holds the Tory bridge against the hosts of the Opposition Lars Porsena. He began with some effective banter of Mr. Labouchere's aristocratic relationship to show how ubiquitous the hereditary principle is in practice. Mr. Labouchere had been able to enter political life "not indeed because he was the son of his father, but because he was the nephew of his uncle." Then we had the usual Oxford Union reply to Mr. Labouchere's arguments. If the House of Lords were abolished, you must either stand alone with Greece or Costa Rica in having one Chamber, or you must create a new second Chamber, and there were not two Liberals who agreed as to its form, with much more to the same effect. The "Hon. George" went along swimmingly so far, buoyed up by the cheers of his own party, but now he came to criticism, and his party relapsed into silence. His view of the defects of the House of Lords was a naïve mixture culled from the grievances of his friends and relatives, and academic reminiscences from the far-off groves of Oxford. The real cruelty lay not on the people's side, but in the disabilities of the Peers—"it is as hard to get out of the House of Lords as out of your skin." But it would be also wise, from the abstract point of view, to meet the evil day of a conflict between the Houses by infusing a larger representative element. He voted against the motion as a piece of "heedless vandalism, with neither hint nor prospect of reconstruction," and met with much favour from the Treasury bench for his spirited little Union speech. (Mr. Balfour came and sat by his side.) Nobody else cared to thrash out a much-thrashed subject, and the House divided. Against the motion, 201; for, 139; majority, 62. Mr. Gladstone walked out, but the great bulk of the Opposition voted with Mr. Labouchere.

It was a good-humoured, easy-going debate that at once derived its interest and lost its audience owing to the big debate going on at the time in the other House. No one seemed to take it seriously; it was but the merest fencing, and the genuine steel was not seen from end to end of the debate. The majority is the same as last year's, while the minority has fallen by some twenty.

Diseases and Duties.

We then plunged into a weary discussion on tuberculosis in cattle, opened by Mr. Knowles, continued by Mr. Mark Stewart, and closed with a pretty "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" speech from our brand-new Minister. It is, indeed, a serious question if, as stated, this disease in cattle is liable to produce phthisis in man, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Chaplin's promise to receive a deputation on the subject may have some profitable issue. Lord Henry Bruce then called attention to the anomalous conditions of the levying and collecting of the inhabited house duty as at present applied to banks, warehouses, lodgings, &c. After a long conversation, in which a great many members on both sides took part, Mr. Goschen promised to do his best, but pointed out that a surplus was not inexhaustible, and would not enable him to meet all the demands of all the critics of our taxation.

Ireland Again.

After some complaints as to ship-hospitals put forward by Dr. Tanner, Mr. Sexton brought forward the case of the convict Daly, and, supported by Mr. John O'Connor, extracted from the Home Secretary a promise to give full particulars of the visitors' inquiry into the accusation of poisoning Daly with belladonna which has been brought against the officials of Chatham Prison. The facts are now admitted, and the only question is whether the poisoning was accidental or deliberate. In the Report on Supply, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, and Dr. Tanner had many complaints to bring: Mr. O'Connor, announcing the acquittal of the policeman against whom a coroner's jury had brought in a verdict of wilful murder, contradicting, with telegram in his hand, Mr. Balfour's accusation of stone-throwing by Nationalists at the funeral of a policeman's child; Mr. O'Brien bringing counter-accusations of policemen's doings at the funerals of Nationalists; and Dr. Tanner defending the defunct body of Cork Guardians. Mr. Sexton pressed once more the "nauseous case" of Mr. Sandes on the attention of the Lord Chancellor; and, after reading an Indian railway bill and several other orders of the day, including the Committee stage of the Hares' Preservation Bill, the House adjourned on the stroke of twelve.

THE SELECTION OF JUDGES.

The *Law Times* is curious to see whether any of the following gentlemen—"all in full practice, learned lawyers, who would make excellent judges"—Mr. Jelf, Q.C., Mr. Henn Collins, Q.C., Mr. Finlay, Q.C., Mr. S. Wright, and Mr. William Graham—will be appointed to some of the vacancies that may shortly occur on the common law side.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand) 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged

THE BAR COMMITTEE.

FEELING IN THE TEMPLE.

"Now, the Bar is a flabby body," said a well-known barrister yesterday to our representative, "and does not care a snap of the fingers for the Bar Committee. It can have no authority over the Inns of Court, and the so-called reformers are merely busybodies anxious for self-aggrandisement. It is all nonsense saying the Bar wants a body like the Incorporated Law Society. To solicitors such an association is a matter of life and death in order to keep black sheep out of the fold. At the Bar it really does not matter if a man is a black sheep—he has no funds with which to abscond, no false settlements which he can draw up; and really there are no black sheep at the Bar. If there was, and the fellow were very outrageous, the Inns of Court could kick him out and ruin him. Some say that the Bar Committee should insist that if a barrister accepted a fee he should appear in court or return the money. Now, all the committee could do would be to pass a resolution that such a course should not be taken, which would be a truism. The solicitors should boycott the peccant barrister. If on this point an investigation were held, I doubt whether there would be any 'startling revelations' at all."

Said another member of the Bar: "I do not think much of the suggestion you published on Thursday with reference to the local courts of record. You see the public would not have the same confidence in Recorders, however able, as they would in list judges. Besides, for years, except at Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, the causes heard by the judges on circuit have been growing fewer and fewer. The complaint is that there is not sufficient work to well pay a man to go at all on circuit. Under the County Court Act, 1888, the powers of the County Court judges much increased, and the list judges immediately began to remit cases to the County Courts wholesale. But decisions given during the last two or three months will put a stop to the practice. The public ought to see that County Court judges are promoted to the High Court occasionally, instead of men notoriously weak. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in an article some time ago took a wrong line on the Inns of Court question. The Inns of Court are quite sufficiently academic as it is. By the bye, you might have mentioned Lord Brougham's dictum that a barrister could only get on by quarter sessions, by marrying a solicitor's daughter, or by miracle. Quarter sessions now are played out, owing to the Summary Jurisdiction Act, so an amended version suggests that writing a book is one sure and certain path to success."

THE SENTENCING OF THE CREWE BOYS.

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Mr. Justice Wills yesterday afternoon passed sentence of death upon Richard Davies and George Davies, indicted for the murder of their father at Hough, near Crewe, on the night of the 25th of January last. The jury had recommended the prisoners to mercy. Sobs were audible from many parts of the court as the word "Guilty" was pronounced, and the verdict came with crashing effect on the prisoners. In a scene of breathless silence Mr. Justice Wills assumed the black cap. In a voice broken with uncontrollable emotion, the learned judge, addressing the condemned, said they had been guilty of the crime—the most terrible crime—of slaying their own father. He would not seek to find words to characterise such an act, neither did he wish to prolong the painful ordeal which the prisoners must be undergoing. It was yet possible they could repent of the evil which they had done. He would advise them to lay themselves prostrate in real humility and contrition before the throne of the Almighty, whose mercy might be extended to them, but his own duty was plain, and it was to pronounce sentence of death. His lordship then pronounced sentence in the usual formula. Turning to the jury the learned judge said their recommendation to mercy would be forwarded to the proper place, but he would be glad to know upon what grounds it was made.

The foreman: On the ground of youth, my lord.

Prisoners were then removed, and the court rapidly cleared. Immediately after their removal to the cells the prisoners were seen by Mr. C. H. Pedley, their solicitor, who found them both in a condition of the greatest mental anguish.

Petitions in support of the recommendation of the jury will be largely distributed.

COSTLY REGISTRATION.—STAMP TAX £16,500.

There was yesterday registered at Somerset House the Peruvian Corporation (Limited), the capital of which is £16,500,000. The company has to pay in stamp tax £16,500. The other registrations lately have been exceptionally heavy.

WOMEN'S PENNY PAPER.
EVERY SATURDAY.

This is the only Paper which is published with the avowed end of directly representing the views of Women. Political, Social, and Religious questions are treated from this standpoint. The need for a Paper of this kind has long been felt, for there is no question of national importance which does not affect the welfare of Women as closely as it affects the welfare of Men. It is intended that "**The Women's Penny Paper**" shall become a medium for the expression of opinion on all subjects for all women. An interview, with Portrait of Women of the Day.

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COCOATINA
THE BEST AND PUREST
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the sale of the new
GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

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With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years.
Price 18 guineas.
THREE YEARS SYSTEM
14s. per month.
Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.
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Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS
25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS' HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* 6*d.*; free for 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 312, Oxford-street.

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NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA
TWO AND THREE GUINEA
RACE GLASSES.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET;
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CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.
New Illustrated Price List free by post.
Telephone, 6,583;
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KEATING'S LOZENGES
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
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Sold in Tins, 13½*d.* each.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough?—OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

"For seven weeks I was in extreme danger. I had quite lost my voice, and my cough, accompanied by great pain, was excessive. The first medical advice and all else that could be thought of was without avail. As a last resource, I obtained a bottle of your Lung Tonic, which made a difference directly, and in a few days I was completely restored."—M. LAWSON, Moxon-street, Hull.

Prepared by W. T. OWBRIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles by all Chemists, &c., at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.*

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155, FENCHURCH-STREET,
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HANDSOME PROFITS HAVE
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FREQUENTLY MADE BY
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EVERY SPECULATOR AND
INVESTOR SHOULD READ
MY GUIDE FOR SPECULATORS,
POST FREE.

A telegram, dated 7th March, 1890, has been received from the Contractor, stating that two miles of the Tramway have been laid, and that the stables are in course of construction.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1890, and will CLOSE for town applications at or before 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1890, and on THURSDAY morning for the country.

THE MONTE VIDEO TRAMWAYS COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, under which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares).

SHARE CAPITAL £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

ISSUE of 100,000 SHARES and of £50,000 DEBENTURES, issued in multiples of £50, and bearing interest at £6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The Debentures will form a first charge on the property and assets of the Company, and will be paid off in twenty-five years (with interest to date of payment off) by half-yearly drawings out of a redemption fund provided for that purpose.

Payment will be made as follows:—

For the Debentures.	For the Shares.
5 per cent. on application.	1*s.* per Share on application.
45 per cent. on allotment.	4*s.* per Share on allotment.
25 per cent. one month after allotment.	5*s.* per Share two months after allotment.
25 per cent. three months after allotment.	10*s.* per Share four months after allotment.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
Wm. Morice, Esq., Montagu House, Richmond.
John Macfarlane, Esq., 2, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Maclean Esq., M.P., 40, Nevern-square, S.W., Chairman.
Sir Charles Clifford, Bart. (Director National Bank of New Zealand and of New Zealand Midland Railway Company), Hatherton Hall, Cannock.
Wm. Morice Esq. (late Special Commissioner for the Uruguay Bondholders), Montagu House, Richmond.
John Macfarlane, Esq. (late Director of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation), 2, Lexham-gardens, Cromwell-road, W.
W. L. T. Dalton, Esq., 16, Porchester-square, W.

LOCAL DIRECTORS IN MONTE VIDEO.
John Oldham, Esq. (Director of the National Tramways Company, Monte Video, and Manager of the River Plate Telegraph Company).
A. Christopherson, Esq. (Agent for the Chargeurs Réunis Company).

BANKERS.
In United Kingdom—Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury, E.C., and branches.
In Monte Video—The English Bank of the River Plate (Limited).
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ward, Perks, and McKay, 32, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. J. and F. Ford and Rhodes, C.A., 23, College-hill, London, E.C.
Messrs. McFarlane, Hutton, and Patrick, C.A., Glasgow.

BROKERS.
London: Messrs. G. H. and A. M. Jay, 17, Old Broad-street, and Stock Exchange, E.C.
Glasgow: Messrs. Kerr, Anderson, Muir, and Main, 149, West George-street, and Stock Exchange.
Liverpool: J. Arnitt Dear, Esq., 5, Exchange-court, and Stock Exchange.
Leeds: Messrs. Potter and Co., 16, Park-row, and Stock Exchange.
Edinburgh: Messrs. John Robertson and Co., 31, George-street, and Stock Exchange.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.—P. Thursby, Esq., M.I.C.E.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—Theodore J. Ford, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—25, Austinfriars, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring a concession for the construction and establishment of a line of tramways in Monte Video, and for the purpose of constructing and working those tramways.

The Concession is granted upon most favourable terms by the authorities of Monte Video for the term of twenty-five years, but which will probably be extended indefinitely.

The Concession was granted by the Municipality in deference to the demand for improved means of communication in and between the quarters of the city to be traversed by the line.

Monte Video is the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, and is extending rapidly, having now a population of 214,682 inhabitants.

The proposed line of tramways, which, with its branches, will extend to about seven miles, will connect the Plaza Matriz, the principal square of the city (where is situate the Cathedral, the principal Clubs, and the Houses of Congress), with the bathing places on the shore, and the English Church. It has already been commenced by the contractor, and it is anticipated will be open for traffic in the month of June next.

It will open up traffic to the New Town, and will make connection with other lines of tramways in Monte Video.

From the report that has been received from Mr. Collett, C.E., late of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific and the Northern and Central Railway Companies, it is anticipated that the line will be largely patronized, and will supply a great public want.

It will command the traffic derived from the visitors to the sea-bathing establishments, which are very much frequented during the summer season, extending over six months.

The traffic between various parts of the city of Monde Video (as in Buenos Ayres) is almost entirely carried on by means of tramways.

The plan accompanying Prospectus shows the route taken by the line.

ESTIMATE OF TRAFFIC.

Mr. Collett has prepared a careful and, as the Directors believe, moderate estimate of the probable earnings of the line. Taking as a basis the average earnings of the other new lines in the city, exclusive of the goods traffic, which may be carried during the night, and of the increased traffic to be expected from the development of the suburbs, he estimates a net revenue of about £14,000.

Assuming that the Company should earn this sum, its receipts will be sufficient to pay—

Six per cent. interest on £50,000 Debentures, and Redemption Fund, to provide for payment off of Debentures and interest	£3,950 0 0
Ten per cent. interest on £100,000 shares	10,000 0 0
	£13,950 0 0

Tramway enterprise in Monte Video has already been tested, and reference to the companies that are already working there proves that it affords an exceptionally favourable outlet for the employment of European capital, viz.:—

Name of Company.	Dividend paid for 1888.	Nominal Value of Shares.	Market Value of Shares, 1888.	Recent Market Value, 1883.	Premium.
	p. c.	Gold	Gold	Gold	p. c.
Tramvia al Paso del Molino y Cerro	9⅞	Dols. 100	Dols. 164	Dols. 164	64
Tramvia a la Union y Maroñas	8½	100	133	200	100
Tramvia del Este	14	100	193	230	130

The Union and Este Companies, with the lines of four other local companies, have recently been acquired by the National Tramways Company of Monte Video for the sum of 10,100,000 dols., which, according to the official return published in 1888, gives an average purchase price of over £30,000 English currency per mile. The cost of the present line, with full equipment and all accessories, including the concession, will average about £20,000 per mile.

As an example of the capital per mile, and value of the Debenture Stock and Shares in Tramways in Buenos Ayres (the city nearest to Monte Video), owned by English Companies, the following particulars are given:—

	Miles of Tramway.	Capital of Company.	Capital per Mile.	Market Value, 31st Oct., 1889.	
				Deben. Stock.	Shares.
Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Tramway Company (Limited)	13	£377,500	£29,033	Premium 24 p.c.	Premium 21 p.c.
City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company (Limited)	33	£596,000	£18,050	31 p.c.	92 p.c.
Monte Video Tramways Company (Limited)	7	£150,000	£21,428		
In addition the Union and Este Companies have recently been sold, as stated above			Sale price, £30,000		

The currency of the Republic of Uruguay, of which Monte Video is the capital, is gold, and not liable to the fluctuations of paper currency, as in the neighbouring Argentine Republic.

The only contract that has been entered into by the Company is a contract dated February 5, 1890, and made between Mr. Walter Hughes (the Vendor) and the Company.

Other contracts have been made, but as the above is the only contract to which the Company is a party, applicants shall be deemed to waive the publication, in accordance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, of any further particulars as to such contracts.

The amount to be paid by the Company for the concession, and for the completion of the tramways, is £145,000 payable in cash, or (at the option of the Company) as follows, viz., £33,333 in fully paid up shares of the Company (being the largest amount allowed to be taken by the Vendor under the Stock Exchange rules), and the residue in cash.

All the expenses of the formation of the Company (including brokerage) up to allotment, and the interest on the Debentures up to the 30th June, 1890, will be borne and paid by the Vendor, who also guarantees payment of the interest on the Debentures up to 31st December, 1890.

The contract between the Vendor and the Company, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the report of Mr. Collett, the concession, extension of time for completion, declaration as to works in progress, the law relating to tramways in Monte Video, forms of Debentures and of the trust deed to secure the same, may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Applications for Shares and Debentures should be made on forms accompanying Prospectus.

In case no allotment is made the amount paid on application will be returned in full.

Copies of the Prospectus, with forms of application, can be obtained from the Bank of Scotland and its branches, of the Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

Dated 17th March, 1890.

LOAN 1886, FOR £1,060,000.

CORPORATION OF LONDON (TOWER BRIDGE) ACT, 1885.

DRAWING OF DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of the conditions contained in the said Debentures, and in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Loans Act, 1875," the following Debentures were drawn by Lot, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1890, by the Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee of the Corporation, at the Guildhall in the City of London, in the presence of the undersigned, and will, in accordance with the terms of the said Debentures, be PAID OFF AT PAR on presentation and delivery, with all coupons not then due, at the CHAMBER OF LONDON, GUILDHALL, on the 3rd day of MAY, 1890, from which date all interest will cease, viz:

10 Debentures for £1,000 each.
Nos. 20 85 131 180 283 307 332 428 476 479 .... £10,000
22 Debentures for £500 each.
Nos. 517 539 591 594 715 718 762 784 806 827 864 917 933 945 950 1068 1106 1297 1300 1319 1392 1415 11,000
18 Debentures for £100 each.
Nos. 1516 1560 1596 1639 1707 1720 1721 1722 1738 1811 1813 1868 1899 1933 2013 2019 2030 2074 1,800
Total £22,800

EDWARD LEE, Chairman of Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee.
BENJAMIN SCOTT, Chamberlain.
JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk.
Guildhall, March 18, 1890.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, the 29th of July, 1861).
Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

Paid-up Capital	£1,125,000
Uncalled Capital	75,000
Reserve Liability	1,500,000
Total Capital and Reserve Liability	£2,700,000

LONDON BOARD.
J. A. Ewen, Esq. (of Sargood, Son, & Ewen)
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Hon. Sidney Carr Glyn.
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Right Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Head Office, Auckland.

This Bank grants drafts on all its branches and agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

T. M. STEWART, Manager.
No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C.
ABERDEEN: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).
Fire Premiums £615,000 | Life Premiums £203,000
Interest £149,000
Accumulated Funds £3,581,000

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
AND
57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUND FOUR MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; paid up, £300,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Gen. Manager.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
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Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

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Competitors allowed to send but one list, and only one person allowed to enter from one address. A £40 Piano for Nothing! Free Competition (open only to those persons doing "H" Competition.) The above Grand Prize (by the eminent London Makers, Bishop and Sons) has been purchased of the well-known Firm, Messrs. Marsh and Tiddy, 29, Tontine-street, Folkestone, where it is now on view, and will be sent carriage paid to the person guessing correct or nearest time the Bettle's 45*s.* Silver Keyless Watch (ordinary gent's size) will stop at; same to be wound right up at 10 A.M., Wednesday, April 2nd, and set going in Mr. Bettle's (Jeweller, Folkestone) window and allowed to go all the way down. Local Competitors see the window for the time it stops at. Simply guess hours and minutes only. Half-minutes allowed, but not seconds; state whether A.M. or P.M.—for example, 4.15 P.M. Should no one guess correct, prize will be given for nearest, but in the event of several guessing exact time the Piano will be given for the first one arriving at "The Prizeries," and a 45*s.* Watch to all others correct. Some will say, Mr. Bettle or friends will win the Piano: not at all—Pain will wind up the watch, and Mr. Bettle or friends will not compete, or give any information. Only one guess allowed to each Competitor. After counting up your "H's," simply write on a piece of paper first your Full Name and Address, then the number you make in each of the 28 chapters, and total of all. At foot of same paper must also be written the following statement:—"The work is solely my own; I have not compared with, seen, or heard of, another person's figures." Thus your work must be kept a secret, and Pain reserves the right to refuse or return any lists he considers have not been fairly worked. Write on one side of paper only, and it can easily be done on an ordinary sheet of letter paper. Write your guess on a separate sheet of paper (notice it must be on another piece of paper), with your Full Name and Address again. In case of "ties" for the £100 Cash Prizes, prizes will be equally divided; for example, if twelve sent correct lists, the first twelve prizes would be added together and equally divided amongst them, and so on. Send your list of H.'s guess, fee 2*s.* P.O., or twenty-five stamps, also three halfpenny stamps for result, all in one envelope, post same as soon as possible, trying for the piano in case of "ties," but not later than Wednesday, April 2nd, as competitions close certain next day, the 3rd. Prizes all sent certain, April 15th. Result posted to each competitor same day, with one of Pain's bright magazines, named "Prizes; or, Pain's Monthly Dumps Dispeller." Bankers:—National Provincial Bank of England (Folkestone Branch). 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